STEPHENS' MALT VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

Milkmaid Brand Milk. Largest Sale in the World.

No. 52,923—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th July
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Beque	8th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	15th „
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th „

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	29th Oct., 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Re. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,150 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 330. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

MANILA ROPES

BY

HARTON & Co., OF CALCUTTA.

DICK'S PATENT COTTON CANVAS DRIVING BELTS.

ENGLISH CANVAS FIRE HOSE, LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS, "ARROW," "INVINCIBLE" AND "CHALLENGE" BRANDS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st July, 1903.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF MOWAH OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1903, for the SUPPLY of 850 cwts. (more or less) of MOWAH OIL to be delivered at Manauri as follows:—

150 cwts. during September 1903.
100 cwts. per month from October 1903 to April 1904.

Particulars and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

By Order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.

Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 18th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY executed by or on behalf of the Undersigned in favor of FRANCIS WILLIAM GOODE, and all the POWERS and AUTHORITIES thereby conferred have been REVOKED and CANCELLED as from the 1st day of July, 1903.

Per pro: MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LIMITED,
J. HARPER,
General Manager.

Calcutta, July, 1903.

AUSTRALIAN GLAZED PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, WATSON BUILDING.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, B. S. POCHEE, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and asks the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, WASTE PAPER, CASKS, &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1903, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

Lot No 1.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15:2/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 38, new No 11287, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2967, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somali, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 354 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Moolji, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Walji, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE

"UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

IS COMING.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

ELEPHANT BRAND.

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS

Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND VARIETY CONCERT

ON

SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, at 9-15 P.M.

Full Particulars, see Daily Papers.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Rs. 3, 2, and Re. 1.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club-House on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Macmillan Building, Hornby Road, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July, 1903, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2ND. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th day of July to 31st day of July 1903, both days inclusive, during which time the Books will be opened for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1903.

POONA RACING SEASON 1903.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS and the POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES.

The EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 25th July, and it is proposed to hold about twelve Extra Meetings during July, August, September, and October, on SATURDAYS, whenever possible, and on occasional other days.

The POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES (six days) will be held on 23rd, 26th, and 28th September, and on 1st, 3rd, and 5th October,

Rates for Season Tickets will be as follows:—

SEASON.	Poona Racing Season, i.e., Extra Meetings & Poona Races & Chases. (About 18 days.)	The Extra Meetings only. (About 12 days.)	Poona Races and Chases. (6 days.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SINGLE TICKET	50	30	25
DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., two separate Tickets for one Lady and one Gentleman	60	35	30
FAMILY TICKET, i. e., four separate Tickets for three Ladies and one Gentleman............	70	40	35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only) ..	20	15	10
PRIVATE BOX to hold six persons (if available)	150	(In addition to above charges.)	

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE	Rs.	SECOND ENCLOSURE	Rs. a.
TICKET (Lady only)	2	SINGLE TICKET......	1 8
SINGLE TICKET	5	SOLDIERS in UNIFORM	1 0
DOUBLE TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman...	6	LADY	0 8
FAMILY TICKET, i. e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	8		
PRIVATE BOX (if available) to hold 6 persons...	15		
(In addition to above charges.)			

N. B.—RESERVED Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

Tickets are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the gate.

No Tickets will be issued without payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1903.

BY APPOINTMENT

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

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PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager,

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund............$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund............$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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BANGKOK,
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HIOGO,
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LYONS,
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NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SANFRANCISCO,
SINGAPORE,
SOURABAYA,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
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6 Months 4½ " "

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

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Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed............Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years............	5
" 1 Year	4½
" 6 Months............	4
" 3 Months............	3½

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

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D. KING,
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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

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Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

All the Materials of Buildings Street Nos. 45-47 Mathew Road; 4-14, 4-14 (1), and 14A. 6th Khetwadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF CHARNIWADY LANE.

By order of the mortgagees, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following landed property on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4:0 p.m., on account and at the risk of the heirs of the mortgagor Jerenniah Caitano de Souza (alias Pedro), by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd May, 1901.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Kurson Mukoond Sett is Fazendar, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Charniwady Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 2115 and Street No. 83, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that by a vacant piece of land belonging to Bhawoo Appaji Chavan, on the west by the said Charniwady Lane, on the north by the property of Narayen Deoji Kharwa, and on the south by a public passage, and which said house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the deceased mortgagor and his heirs.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

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FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND NAKHODA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 91 of 1898.

Vithuldass Ranchoredass, Hindu, residing at Messana, in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, by his duly constituted Attorney, Tribhowandass Kasidass of Bombay Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee, outside the Fort of Bombay .. .. Plaintiff,

versus

1. Harivullubhdass Nursidass of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhownee, outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. Bai Mirat, widow of Narotumdas Khemchand, Hindu, residing at Messana, in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda.
3. Javerbai, widow of Kessowjee Damoder Jairam, deceased of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Moondra in Cutch .. Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a Consent Decree made herein on the 3rd day of March, 1903, in favour of Bai Javerbai, widow of Kessowji Damodhur, the third Defendant abovenamed, and by direction of Mr. Meroobhai Mhowjibhai, assignee of the said Decree, the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned, THIS DAY. WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises at Pydhownee, on account and at the risk of Vithuldas Runchoredass, the plaintiff abovenamed, and Harivullubhdass Nursidass and Bai Mirat, widow of Harrotumdass Khemchand, the first and second defendants abovenamed.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Abdul Rahiman Street and Nakhoda Street, admeasuring one hundred and sixty-four yards or thereabouts, bearing Municipal Street Nos. 31-56, facing on the north side of the Nakhoda Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Abdul Rahiman Street, on or towards the west by the house of Ballajee and Dadajee Juggonnath, on or towards the north by sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Nakhoda Street.

For further particulars application should be made to Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort, or the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bombay Green, on the first floor of the old British India Office opposite the Bank of Bombay, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Messrs. S. Mahabub Alli & Sons of Lahore, a lot of household furniture, consisting of teakwood French-polished telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard with mirror, dressing and washhand tables, large cabinets, large almyras with mirror door, chest of drawers, handsome drawing room suit, first rate pictures and paintings, a large size bronze clock in dome, handsome China and bronze and terracotta figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hussonbhoy Vulleebhoy,—

Ex. S. S. "Hardwick Hall,"
H. V. 1/26–25 Runlets coal tar.

AT 1-30 P.M.,

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN MILL.

Under instructions from the duly constituted Attorney of the Liquidator of the Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co., Ld., in liquidation, and with and by the consent of the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Delisle Road, at Parel, the valuable properties mentioned below:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land containing by admeasurement 10,642 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732 and 740, 670, 676, 751, 679, 687 and 718, Collector's new Nos. 11982, 12241, and new Survey No. 2711, 2/27-3, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 22, 35, 36, and Street Nos. 278, 220 Delisle Road, situate at Parel in Bombay and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to Rustomjee Ardeseer Wadia, on the east by the public road called Delisle Road, on the south by the ground partly belonging to Ismail Rahimtoola and partly to Danajee bin Tonajee, and on the west by the Government ground, which said premises have been for a long time in the occupation of the said Company.

Together with the engine, boilers, machinery stores accessories, fire appliances &c. now lying in the Mill premises.

The Mill contains 41,532 (31,580 mule and 13,912 ring) spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET NEAR BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will THIS DAY. WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the deceased mortgagor Nundcorbai, widow of Maneckial Hurgowan, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of June 1900.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 123 4-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5321, and Street Nos. 110, 112 and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of first Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Morarbhoy Vijbhukan, on or towards the west by the house formerly of Canjee Dossa but now of Ramji Bhula, on or towards the north by a sweepers passage and on or towards the south by the said First Bhoiwada Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsetjee D. Shroff Attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADY CROSS LANE, OTHERWISE CALLED SUKVDI LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Sha Bhagwandas Narandass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Fackirchund, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of February, 1902, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Vithalwady Cross Lane, otherwise called Sukvdy Lane, outside the Fort, in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 136, new No 1101, old Survey No 156 and new Survey No 1502 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward O No 1725 and street No 5 and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla Nurani, on the west by the property of Liladhur Soonderjee, on the south by the property of Narandass Rowjee and on the north by the aforesaid Sukvdi Lane otherwise called Vithulwady Cross Lane and the same premises have been in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p m the effects of the late Mr R Ditchburn consisting of iron double cot. easy chair, cupboard with mirror, tables, small iron safe by S Withers, Gladstone bag, wearing apparel, steel trunk, books, photographic materials, &c

The effects of the late Dr William Morrison consisting of a double barrel central fire fowling piece, trunks pocket surgical case, stethoscopes thermometers, microscope medical and other books, British medical journals, wearing apparel, fountain pens, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 1 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co Singer's foot sowing machine, Rippingel's cooking stove, English ice box, 9 stops American organ, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c the property of H D Bennett, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F.-P. BALES, COTTON SWEEPINGS, &c, &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 50 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot,—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, waste papers, jowari, wheat in bags, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles.

150 bags cotton seed out of Akola to Wari Bunder invoice No. 174 of 18-3-03, consigned by Mr. Khimjee Luckmidass to Messrs. Ewing & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,
MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION,
STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP
GUARANTEED.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 20.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 3/8	= — 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 9/16	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/2	= + 1/2
2 months hence	25	= + 3/8
Spot in New York	55 1/4	= + 1 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 11 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20 38	= do
New York Demand	48 6 1/2	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	2 7/8 pr ct	= + 3/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	1 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	1 5/8 pr ct	= — 1/8

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 7-16, July Aug. quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 0 1-2d.

Linseed Bold 37 7-8, July-Aug. Sellers. Tone quiet.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·40 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·12	6·09	5·59	5·5
—5	—5	—4	—3
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·16	5·11	5·10	5·09
—3	—3	—2	—2
Mar.-April.			
5·03			
—3			

In New York—

Receipts	Nil bales.
Do. last year	5,990 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·75 + 25
Futures, month of July	12·40 + 20
Do. do. December	9·52 unchanged

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·45 — 2
Do. do. December	9·37 unchanged
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 20th July, 1903:—

Cotton	1,378 bales.
Wheat	15,769 cwts.
Linseed	3,510 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,412 "
Gingellyseed	101 "
Poppyseed	3,180 "
Groundnuts	204 "
Castorseed	1,764 "
Rice	1,394 "
Myrabollams	1,802 "
Cottonseed	5,617 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 21.

EXCHANGE—TONE steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	137 1 2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	177
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·3
1st Settlement	98·2

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 7th "	6	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet,			
Ready	6	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	8	

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	29	0
Club No. 1	"	23	4
Hard Red	"	23	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone Flat.

Estimated sales	6,000	Bales.
Imports	3,000	do

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
6·12	6·9	5·59		
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·24	5·16	5·11	5·09	5·08
—1			—1	—1
Mar.-April.				
5·08				

COTTON—The local market is dull and the business doing for Export almost nil. Mills are buying only very moderately. In New Crop there is little doing and the closing rates are Rs 219 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs 171 for fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—June 28, at 17, Redcliffe Square, London, S W. suddenly, Gertrude, the dearly beloved wife of Arthur R Anderson, Chief Engineer, S M Railway, and daughter of the late J D Fraser, Esquire, of Tiverton, Devonshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9-46m., 9-27a. Low water, 2-46m. 3-40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
League Football, Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Dumra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m. on the 25th inst. Parcel mail for Netherland India, French-China, and Japan close at 10 a. m. on the 24 idem.

OBSTRUCTION ON A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Nathuram Magniram and thirteen others with causing obstruction on a public road. It appeared that the accused formed a portion of a crowd assembled yesterday morning at 10-30 a.m. in Shaik Memon Street and caused obstruction to vehicular and pedestrian traffic. His Worship convicted all and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 12 each.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday, in De Lisle Road, Parel, relative to the death of Bhagibai, aged twenty-five years, wife of a Hindu labourer. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from fever for the last twenty days, and during that time she was delirious off and on. She was missed from home early on Monday morning, and on a search being made her body was found in a well close by the house. The deceased frequently said she was tired of life. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in a well while in a delirium of fever.

A MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, one of the representatives of the ratepayers of the Mandavi Ward, a vacancy has been caused in the Bombay Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner has received nomination of the following two candidates to fill up the vacancy:—Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik, a medical practitioner, and Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, representative of the Mahomedan firm of Lalji Sajan. It being a contested election, the Commissioner has notified that it would take place at the Crawford Markets on Monday next between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Brunton.

WORK OF BURGLARS.—Smoke was noticed emanating from the roof of the rooms occupied by one Dinsha B. Autia, a Parsee, in chawl at Falkland Road, on Monday afternoon. As Dinshaw was away at work, the neighbours removed the lock on the door but, could not open it as it happened to have been bolted from inside. The door was forced open and the place being entered it was discovered that a quantity of clothes was on fire. The flames were at once put out. On the examination of the building it was ascertained that it was the work of some burglars, who had entered the premises by removing an iron bar from a window which looked into a sweeper's lane, and who must have accidentally set fire to the clothes whilst providing themselves with light for the purpose of committing theft. The tenant was informed, and he on arrival found that his box had been broken open and silver articles and cash of the collective value of Rs. 33-12-0 stolen. It was further ascertained by the police that the adjoining house had also been broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing an iron bar from a window at the back. The tenants of this building had temporarily gone to reside at Mahim owing to a case of plague having occurred therein.

BURGLARS BROUGHT TO BOOK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Shiva Bhicoo and Jafer Mahomed, old offenders, with burglary and theft of seven watches, pieces of broadcloth, and other articles collectively valued at Rs. 220 belonging to Jamshetjee Byramjee, a coach-builder at Two Tanks. It appeared that both the accused, who were jail-birds, had planned the burglary in jail from which they were recently discharged. On Sunday evening the first accused went into the complainant's factory and hid himself under a coach. He had asked the second accused to wait in a passage during the night. After the shop was closed in the evening the first accused emerged from his hiding place and having removed an iron bar from a window took the other accused inside the shop. A cupboard was then broken and the articles were removed from it. Both the accused then went to the docks and having concealed the property in a lot of bales slept there. In the morning the second accused went out to dispose of the articles and was arrested by a policeman on suspicion. He made a statement upon which the other accused was also arrested and all the property was recovered. The Magistrate sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Diaer charged Mohamedkhan Rahimkhan, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a parcel of patent medicines, value at Rs. 15, the property, of Messrs. Treacher and Company. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. William Knowles, General Manager, Messrs. Treacher and Company, deposed that the accused was an engine driver in the employ of the company for about seven years. He attended the lights and had access to all the departments in the shop. Last evening as the witness was going to the main staircase of the shop building he saw a Hindu boy with a parcel in his hand and apparently taking to the accused. The parcel was wrapped up in a red hand-kerchief. He questioned the boy as to what was in his hands, upon which the latter replied he got it from the accused. The witness then handed the parcel to the accused and questioned him about its contents. After hesitating for some time he replied the postman had left it there and would call later on for it. He once more asked him to open the parcel and show the contents to him. Upon this the accused ran into the engine-room with the parcel. The witness seized him and took him with the parcel into the shop. On opening the parcel it was found to contain patent medicines which he identified as the company's property. The accused then changed his statement and said he found the parcel from underneath the staircase. The articles belonged to the dispensary department. The accused made a statement that a Portugese gave him the parcel and told him to wait a while. He left the parcel in the engine-room and went out to look after the lights telling the boy Rama to keep a look-out at the door. In the meantime Mr. Knowles came up and seized him. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the charge was clearly made out against the accused. He said in his defence that the parcel was given to him by a Portugese but had called no evidence to substantiate his statement. He convicted him on the evidence before him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the ensuing election of the Municipal Corporation, and remembering the many bitter bickerings at the last general election (some of which the law both civil and criminal had to be had recourse to) in regard to the impurity in the registration of votes then, I respectfully beg to suggest that all such men in the Municipal service as are likely to know the ratepayers entitled to vote in their respective divisions, especially men in the Health and the Assessment Departments, who generally come into direct contact with the house-owners and other ratepayers, may be directed by the Commissioner to be present at the election mandap in order to detect and put a stop to as far as may be the malpractice of personation and fraudulent voting. Since the Municipal Act, as at present standing, would not allow any further enquiry than the two questions to be put to a voter as prescribed by Sec. 23 (j), attestation as to the identity of a doubtful voter by someone known to the polling officer could not unfortunately be suggested; nor could a suggestion be made to require a doubtful voter to produce his title deeds or Municipal bills of rates and taxes paid. But the suggestion submitted above, if carried out, would at least mitigate to a marked degree, if not eradicate, the evil of personation and false voting, in the existence of which people believe.—Yours, etc.

July 20. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

SUIT ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Messrs. Wallace Brothers, of London, by their constituted attorneys, the Bombay Company, Limited, against Goolam Hoosein and Ruttonsey Nanjee, carrying on business at Bombay under the style of Ruttonsey Nanjee, in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 3,859-14-7, being the equivalent of the amount of a bill of exchange for £250, drawn and negotiated by the defendant on the 2nd August, 1902, against which the defendant had failed to make any consignment, for costs, charges, etc. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Robertson and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that the defendant, on the 1st August, 1902, drew on the plaintiffs in London a bill of exchange for £250 payable at three months' sight, and on the same date handed to the Bombay Company, Limited, a letter of hypothecation in respect thereof, to be forwarded to the plaintiffs in London, who accepted and paid the bill at maturity. Defendant, however, had failed, though called upon, to make any consignment in respect of the bill of exchange or repay the same, although he had in his possession, in the beginning of November, 1902, a large number of bales of wool in the Acbar Press, which he had shipped to Europe through another firm. There was now due to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,859-14-7. Plaintiffs had at the same time of filing this suit, filed another suit against the defendant and Bai Manbai, the son and widow of Ruttonsey Nanjee, and his legal heirs and representatives; and the plaintiffs asked that the suits should be heard together.

The defendant, in his defence, denied the material allegations of the plaint. He was, he said, at the date of the transactions mentioned an infant under the age of eighteen years. Without prejudice to this defence, he said his father had dealings with the plaintiffs, as he was informed, for about ten years. On his death defendant found himself in the position of having to wind up his father's estate, including the disposal of some wool, which belonged to his father's estate; and all dealings were made by the defendant as representing his father's estate, and not on his personal account. His father was indebted to the plaintiffs, at the time of his death, in the alleged amount of about £735. He told the plaintiffs that, on account of his father's estate, he would consign through them 54 bales, being his father's wool worth about £450, if they would allow him to draw £250 on account of his father's estate. As this transaction would, if carried out, reduce the debt due to the plaintiffs by about £200, the plaintiffs agreed thereto. Defendant said that the proceeds of the sale of the wool ought to have been applied in payment of the £250, and the balance applied towards payment of the debt due to the plaintiffs by Ruttonsey Nanjee. As the representative of his father's estate, he drew in the bill of exchange and hypothecated as security wool of the value of about £450, and signed blank forms of letters of hypothecation and consignment. The same had been filled up by the plaintiffs as they chose, but they were not binding upon him, in so far as they were inconsistent with the actual arrangement entered into between the defendant and the plaintiffs. They were signed by defendant not in his own name but in the name of Ruttonsey Nanjee, as the transaction was one not intended by either party to the binding on the defendant personally. He said this suit was an improper one, and ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day. His lordship said he did not believe the defendant's evidence, and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Tuesday.—The shallow depression in Chota Nagpur yesterday has moved a short distance in a north-westerly direction. It has nearly filled up. The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Burma, Gangetic Plain, Rajputana and through low pressure in Northern India is being displaced northwards against the hills. The rainfall has been general over the whole of Northern India except Sind. The most important falls are:—Chakrata six inches, Lucknow 5, Mussoorie, Viraval and Bhuj 4; Akyab Jodhpur and Mount Abu 3; Mergui, Moulmein, Rangoon, Umballa, Dhera Dun, Khushab, Mooltan, Ahmedabad, Udaipur and Sutna two. Rain has been light and scattered in the Peninsula, the only falls of over one inch being as Surat 3 inches, and Bombay and Pendra two. During the next 24 hours moderate to heavy rain will probably continue in Gujarat, Rajputana, Kumaon, Himalayas, West India, the provinces, East Punjab, and Central India, light to moderate rain in North-east India and Burma, and showers in the East Gangetic Plain and West Punjab. Light rain is probable in the Central Provinces and rain is likely to increase in North Konkan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, Captain A. J. Cole, which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, experienced between Muscat and Bombay fresh monsoon. The same Company's steamer Bancoora, Captain W. H. Hill, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Calcutta via coast ports, had in the Bay of Bengal the usual monsoon conditions and on Malabar and Bombay coasts strong monsoon and very heavy rain with high wind. The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Captain C. F. Osborne, R.N.R., which reached here on Monday evening, from Glasgow and Liverpool, encountered strong South-West monsoon, with high seas, otherwise fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Cts.	Esplande, In.	Cts.	Fort, In.	Cts.	Colaba, In.	Cts.
Previously registered	45	27	41	44	41	51	44	40
Tuesday, 21st July	1	85	2	10	1	95	1	96
Total	47	12	43	54	43	49	46	36
Total fall to July 21, 1902	18	10	24	73	23	31	23	44
Total fall to July 21, 1901	53	75	45	68	48	79	42	64

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 21st July	2	47

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 21ST JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab and the United Provinces and at Jaipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The barometer is slightly higher than normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 18° and slightly lower to its north.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Cochin, and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in the Bombay Presidency and at Raipur, Bangalore, Neemuch and Jamnagar. Dwarka and Veraval report a strong south westerly gale of wind.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 9° in defect of normal at Rajkot, Bhuj, Ajmere, Jaipur, Jacobabad and Lahore and 8° in excess at Jask. The variations of the minimum are generally small. The maximum varied from 104° at Jask to 73° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 89° at Jask to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country. Humidity changes are generally small.

General rain has again fallen in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the Central and United Provinces; the principal amounts being 4·00" at Bhuj, 3·66" at Veraval, 2·71" at Surat, 2·23" at Ahmedabad and between one and two inches at Bombay, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Delhi.

Ordinary monsoon weather prevails along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CLAIM AGAINST A NAWAB.

PROPOSED LOAN OF A LAKH OF RUPEES.

IN the court of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, yesterday, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, on behalf of Shariff Dawjee Canjee, applied for an exparte decree against Nawab Mohamed Kamal Khan for want of a written statement.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was that the defendant be decreed to repay to him the sum of Rs. 5,000 paid by the plaintiff and his deceased father and partner to the defendant, on the 20th November, 1897, under an agreement, and further to pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 specified in the agreement by way of compensation for breach of the agreement. By three Urdu documents, two of them dated 19th November, 1897, and one dated 20th November, 1897, the plaintiff's firm of Dewjee Canjee and Co., wherein the plaintiff and his late father Dewjee Canjee were partners, entered into an agreement with the defendant in reference to certain properties belonging to him in Bombay. The agreements provided that the plaintiff's firm should advance, on the mortgage of seven specified properties belonging to the defendant in Bombay, the sum of one lakh of rupees upon the execution by the defendant of a mortgage of the properties and a lease of the Grant Buildings, the rent whereof was estimated at the sum of Rs. 1,600 per month, and which was to be set off against the money payable by the defendant for interest upon the sum of one lakh of rupees. The sum of Rs. 5,000 was, under the agreement, paid to the defendant on the 20th November, 1897, as part payment, and it was provided by the agreement that, if the plaintiff's firm failed to perform the agreement on his part, the defendant should be at liberty to retain the sum; and that if the defendant failed to perform the agreement, he should pay to the plaintiff's firm Rs 10,000 as compensation. Plaintiff said that the defendant was, at the time of the agreement, unable to perform the same on his part, inasmuch as the said properties had been already mortgaged by him to other persons, and he failed to inform the plaintiff's firm of the same. As soon as the plaintiff's firm ascertained that the defendant was not in a position to convey to them the legal estates on the properties they called upon the defendant to redeem the outstanding mortgages and to carry out the agreement with the plaintiff's firm, but the defendant failed to comply with the demand and to perform his part of the agreement. Plaintiff's firm had, by reason of the default of the defendant, suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 15,000. Dawjee Canjee died at Bombay on the 17th March, 1898, intestate, leaving the plaintiff as his sole heir according to the law applicable to the Khojas. The cause of action in this suit arose on the 19th April, 1898, when the defendant finally refused to carry out the contract.

Mr. Raikes, for the defendant, applied for a postponement of the matter to enable the defendant to file his written statement.

His lordship said a week's postponement might be granted.

Mr. Raikes asked for a longer postponement on the ground that the Nawab was here to-day and gone to-morrow. The correspondence would show that we had a defence to make; and his legal advisers were horror-struck when they saw a notice on that day's board that the plaintiff would apply for an ex-parte decree.

Mr. Lowndes read a letter of the plaintiff's attorneys, dated in the early part of June last, stating that unless a written statement was put in, they would apply for an ex-parte decree. Defendant had thus had a long notice of the plaintiff's intention, and there was no ground to be horror-struck at all.

His lordship postponed the matter till the 4th August next, the cause to be put first on that day's board.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST WASTE OF TIME.

COLOMBO CHIEF JUSTICE SPEAKS HIS MIND.

ARGUMENT was heard for a few minutes, at the Appeal Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wendt the other day in the case in which Mrs Charlotte C. Rowlands, of Nuwara Eliya, is fighting the Government in regard to two plots of land at Nuwara Eliya, bordering on Lake Road, about five acres in extent. Mr. J. H. de Saro, before whom the case was tried, held that Mrs. Rowlands had not sufficiently established her title, and upheld the claim of the Crown on the ground that the land was abandoned and the owner unascertainable. Mrs. Rowlands appealed.

Mr. Advocate Rudra appeared for the appellant and Mr. P. Ramanathan, K.C., Solicitor-General, for the Crown.

Mr. Rudra said he appeared for the appellant and was proceeding to open the case, when

The Chief Justice interposed asking what the grounds of objection were:

Mr. Rudra said the judgment was wrong.

The Chief Justice: How is it wrong?

Mr. Rudra began to read the judgment, but—

The Chief Justice said he was not going to hear the judgment; they wanted to hear counsel now, and would read the judgment in due time.

What was wrong in the judgment?

Mr. Rudra said that Section 1 of ordinance 4 of 1887 had not been complied with. The judgment held that it had. He read the section.

The Chief Justice did not want to have the whole section read. He wished to know wherein that section had not been complied with.

Mr. Rudra said that that section provided that, when any land once purchased from the Crown appeared to be abandoned for many years, the Government Agent had to publish notices inviting owners to claim, and, where no claim was made, the Government Agent was to report to the Governor, and His Excellency in Executive Council might order the resumption of the land. There was no proof in this case that that had been done.

The Chief Justice remarked that that was a matter between the Government Agent and the Governor and the Courts would not go into the procedure of the report. The Courts could only deal with the subsequent sections, contemplating a claim which the Government would not admit and the reference to the Court consequent on that claim.

Mr. Rudra submitted that the merits of that reference would involve that regularity of the previous procedure between the Government Agent and the Governor. Their Lordships had taken that view and gone into the steps taken by the Government Agent in many cases before.

The Chief Justice: What is your authority?

Mr. Rudra: There have been many cases, my lord.

The Chief Justice: What are the case? Can you cite them to us?

Mr. Rudra: I mean the LeMesurier cases.

The Chief Justice: Can you cite them?

Mr. Rudra had not the cases by him, but said he would give the references.

The Chief Justice: Then you want time to look up the cases? Let the case stand over for to-morrow. If you want to cite any cases to us you must have them to-morrow.

Mr. Rudra: I am sorry, my lord——

The Chief Justice: We insist upon counsel coming in prepared with their argument. We are not going to have the time of this Court wasted because counsel are not ready to argue their cases.

Mr. Rudra: I am ready, my lord; I am sorry your lordship thinks——

The Chief Justice: You are not ready. You cannot cite the authorities now. I tell you that's my ruling; you must be prepared with your authorities when you rely on them.

Mr. Rudra: But these are cases so well-known that one does come prepared with them.

The Chief Justice: They are not well-known to me. I tell you, if counsel rely upon authorities they must come prepared with them. I think when counsel come here and tell us there are authorities bearing on the case, they are bound to come prepared to cite them.

To Mr. Ramanathan the Chief Justice said he was sorry the case must stand over for to-morrow. Mr. Rudra was not ready; counsel must be prepared with their arguments.

Mr. Ramanathan bowed his assent and the case was laid on one side.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd July.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company:—No. 5595 Cyclist B A Mallandaine.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE Gymkhana Mounted Sports arranged to be held this afternoon have been abandoned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,611 tons, Captain R W G Lowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 24th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 7th July, via Mombasa and Karachi, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,193 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta 24th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Berkett as a passenger.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,301 tons, Captain M Tagi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 23rd June, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and Mr D K Pastakia, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr E Headmore, and 10 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, R N R, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow 16th June, via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut F R Scarlett, R N, Captain G B Clay, Lieut W R P Henry, Lieut D P Gail, 2nd Lieut E H Lett Genkinson, 2nd Lieut O F R Leake, 2nd Lieut A C A Thackwell, 2nd Lieut P B Allott, Mr. James Barnes, Bandmaster E Butler, Mrs and Master Butler, Mr Henry Cooper, and one deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Massilia, 2,744 tons, Captain G W Cockman, R N R, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai, 30th June, via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Goldspink, Mrs Allcock, Captain Kaye, and Mr Jancock.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th July should be regarded as Full Weather working days; and Monday the 20th July as a non-weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Massilia s	Cockman	Shanghai, June 30
	Bancoora s	Hill	Calcutta, June 26
	Olympia s	Osborne	Glasgow, June 16
21	Goalpara s	Cole	Bushire, June 7
	Idzumi Maru s	Tagi	Kobe, June 23
	Nowshera s	Lowe	Calcutta, June 24
	Putiala s	Hirst	Zanzibar, July 7

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Henzada s	Cunningham.	Persian Gulf

The steamer Olympia, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Ranald arrived at London on the morning of 19th instant.

The Steamer Clan Sinclair arrived at London on the morning of 20th instant.

The Steamer Clan Macfarlane left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of 18th instant.

The Steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

The Steamer Clan Ross arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 19th instant.

The Steamer Clan Mackay arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the after-noon of 20th instant.

The N Y K Steamer Kagoshima Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 19th instant.

SINGAPORE, JULY 21.

The P & O Company's Steamer Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—38 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets and 1 case haberdashery Industrial Missions Aid Society; 10 bundles moony mats 5 cases woodenware 1 case haberdashery F P Bhungara; 155 cwts turmeric Sawaldas Kimatram; 10 bales skins H E Unwalla; 16 bales skins Hajee Mahomed Abba; 37 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 8 cwts bees wax M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 cwts bees wax K B Sajan; 10 cwts ivory E Passaya; 20 bales carpets H K Goolmahomed; 50 cwts bees wax Hirjee Virdhar; 24 bales hides Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—37000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 57 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 1512 cwts myrabollams Goculdas Madhawjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromwell s—516 cwts myrabollams Jetha Harchand.
Duke of Norfolk s—6600 cwts wheat Tata and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—440 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 410 bales cotton New Mofussil Co; 6 bales twist Kohn and Kohn; 1001 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 42 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 116 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 219 cwt myrabollams Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—91 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Vindobona s—200 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chussan s—1330 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 830 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 660 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 1650 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 660 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 50 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co; 130 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist N J Abraham; 300 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla; 160 bales twist Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon and Co; 230 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY JULY 25.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 20th July.

The July Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass' b aus m Picture by Far Niente—Greetings 14 2 aged
Vety Colonel Hazelton's b nth am m Madeira 5 years
Mr Baldocks Miss Windsor by wire
Mr Baldocks Fire up by wire
Mr Baldocks La Regina by wire
Mr A W P's b aus g Fands aged
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Till aged
Mr Mills' bl e h Misty 6 years

The Maiden Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass g a h Flying Scud 5 years
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass g a h Flying childers 14 0 6yrs
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0 aged
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 5 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h New moon 14 0 aged
Mr F Nowrojee's g a h Propeller 5 years
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Musketeer aged
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston aged
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najid 14 0 aged
Mr Artin A Essajee's b a h Bekanir 14 0 6 years

Arab Pony Trial Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi 13 3 1-2
Captains Benn and Alexander's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Messrs Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 3 3-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2

The New Comer's Plate—Distance ½ Mile.

Messrs A Moshen and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy 13 2 1-4
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass' g a h Flying childers 14 0
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass' g a h White Fox 13 3 1-2
Messrs E Amer and O Mahomed's b a h greatorex 13 2 1-2
Mr D J Mehta's ch a g Avenger 13 3
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h New moon 14 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 13 3 1-4
Capt Hon'ble C F Grevilles g a h Scattercash 14 0
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 14 0
Mr F K Garda's brn h Kour Sal eb 13 3
Mr Baldock's Captain Kettle by wire
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Rex II 13 2 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya 13 2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3-4
Captain Wilson's br a h Eshton 14 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Nusser 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and G H S Mahomed's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi 13 3 1-2
Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2

Lilliput Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 14 0
Mr Meherjee Nusserwanjee's ch cb h Jal by Dogecart 13 2 1-2
Mr A W P's b aus m Sunflower 14 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2

The Closed Plate—Distance ½ Mile.

Messr's Foulks and Owen's b a h Erban 13 1 3-4
Major Edwards b a g Daimyo 14 0
Major England's b a h Prince Diamond 13 3 3-4
Major Murray and Capt Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Mr Norton's b a g Malakite 14 0
Captain Wilson's br a h Eshton 14 0

Amateur Plate—Distance ½ mile.

Captain Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Melon by Pippin—Gladys 14 2
Mr C F Cooper's br c h Fizzer 13 2 1-2
Captain Hickman's b aus m Sancebox 14 1-2
Major Edward's ch st am g Quickstep 13 2 1-2
Major England's bl aus m Ena 14 0 4
Mr F J Preston's ch aus m The Dane 14 2
Mr Alstons b aus m Temptress 14 1 1-2
Captain Stewart Balmain's g aus m Lady Dean 14 1-4
Capt Hon'ble C F Greville's b cb g Tara Ring 14 1-2
Mr F J Preston's b e m Lady Smith II 14 1 3-4
Colonel Eccles b aus g Pomfret 14 1
Vety Col Hazelton's br aus g Patrician 14 0-2

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PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1903.

THE POPE.

The death of a man, no matter how prominent a part he may have played in the affairs of his day, causes less grief when he has exceeded the allotted span than that of a man in the prime of life, with, to all appearances, his task unfulfilled. Not that he will be unmourned as a great and good man removed; but the death of the Pope has been looked for, any time during the last ten or fifteen years, and his people have been prepared for the loss. Time and again has speculation been rife as to his successor, for it was never anticipated his Holiness possessed such extraordinary vitality as proved to be the case. But he outlived some of those whom current report designated his probable successors. When his Holiness was placed on the "sedia gestatoria" in 1878, he was already a septuagenarian. Outside the sacred college of Cardinals he was practically unknown, having for two and thirty years been Bishop of Perugia in the mountains of Umbria. As Vicomte de Vogüé, writing the Pope's biography, a couple of years ago, remarked, he passed from his bishopric to the seclusion of the Vatican, like a fugitive shadow among shadows; among those other aged men who celebrated his elevation with little ado, with obsolete ceremonies, in the narrow enclosure and the half-light of the Sistine chapel; timid and enfeebled under the evil of the time, they had not dared to bring forth their chosen in the basilica of St. Peter, with the concourse of the people and the accustomed pomp. The darkness of the place, the limited company, that air of effacement and almost of mystery, wrote Vicomte de Vogüé, "everything led the thoughts back to the first enthronements of the Popes in the Catacombs. Pius IX, whose life had been so eventful, left an abounding fame and a great void; the disputed Papacy seemed to be engulfed with him. The heir without an heritage, who was shown to us had a look of weakness, and his title to fame, was still discussed. His coronation seemed to us a simulacrum of vanished realities, the elevation of a phantom. And these were years when the shadow of the Cross on the world was growing less."

The personality of his Holiness revealed itself but slowly. Some time elapsed before he was recognised as a masterly philosopher and a diplomatist of great versatility. He negociated with Governments but he did so prudently, the mainspring of his policy lying in the hearts of his people, and he relegated to the background the diplomacy of the Cabinet and of politics. In his encyclicals to the French Catholics he attacked their political problems even at the risk of alienating their loyalty. But his efforts were victorious and he retained their devotion and his hold upon them. In his encyclicals on the condition of the working-classes, though he did not solve the problem, it can be claimed that there is no longer mutual ignorance between the Vatican and the workshops. He was more in touch with the people than any of his predecessors, and freely utilised the Press as a means of communicating his views. Gentleness in strength has been described as his dominant characteristic. Surely none was even more conciliatory and tactful than his Holiness in his dealing with the Oriental and American Catholics. He gave to both of them the liberty they required, and by so doing avoided schism. In his dealings with the outer world it was the same; never an unkindly word against his adversaries. Always generous, liberal-minded, cheerful, and optimistic he had the faculty of carrying with him those who would have gone against his wishes, and though on numerous occasions he acted contrary to the advice of the College of Cardinals, he usually, in the end, brought them to see eye to eye with him. It is said that the most pessimistic and most discouraged left the presence of the Pontiff with a soul cheered up, with a reinforcement of youth and of warmth. Little has been told us of the private life of his Holiness, for the simple reason that there was little to tell. Simple and methodical, we know it was and beyond that nothing, for the whole of his time was given up to his duties. He was an indefatigable worker, though commencing his arduous labours at an age when in most other spheres of life it is considered time to discontinue all active engagements. He lived a long and busy life. It was a successful one, and we believe posterity will declare him to have been a great Pontiff who fully realised the requirements of the age and fulfilled that which was demanded of him.

Although the medical attendants on a Pope may declare him dead that will not satisfy custom. It is the duty of the Cardinal Camerlingo formally to ascertain the fact. Thrice with a silver mallet he taps the dead pontiff's forehead and calls him by name. No response forthcoming, the Camerlingo proclaims him dead. Although the time in choosing a Pope has varied from an hour to fifty days it is customary and desirable to make the choice without delay, and for that purpose the Conclave is held. The members of the Cardinalate represent various interests other than their own, and it is undesirable that the political differences of Europe find an echo among them. But it is contrived that no candidate shall be chosen whose election will give offence to any one Power. In the present case several probable successors have been named. Foremost of these is Cardinal Rampolla, formally Papal Nuncio, an able diplomatist, who is supported by the majority of both French and Italian Cardinals. Cardinal Parocelin, a Lombardian, Cardinal of the Curia at Rome, is another though not generally credited with sufficient humility to discover the noblest methods of carrying out his decisions. Cardinal Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua, a model of Christian humility and universal charity, has also his supporters, but he is not a politician, and unlikely to receive the support of the Italian Cardinals. Finally Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, is mentioned, but it is not improbable that the choice may fall on one whose name has not yet been prominently mentioned.

The Thomason Engineering College. A well written description of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee has found a place in the "Indian and Eastern Engineer." Most people in India are thoroughly well acquainted with the object of the institution. As is well known it owes its existence in a large measure to the cordial support granted to those who first mooted the idea by Mr. Thomason, the Lieutenant-Governor. That gentleman not only played an important part in the inception of the institution, but used his influence to secure its enlargement at a critical moment, and the College is rightly associated with his name. In the beginning the College supplied a national need. Engineers were wanted, and were not obtainable. As the years have gone by, however, people have come to see the value of engineering as a profession, and Government instead of catering for itself and the needs of the country is catering for those who desire the education necessary to become an engineer. In the beginning Government was prepared to make payments to the students, but now this is no longer necessary. Up to 1896 progress at the College was by no means rapid, there were indeed many fluctuations in its fortunes which tended to keep it back. Since that year, when a complete reorganisation of the College took place, marked progress has been noticed. Up to date workshops and laboratories have been built, and the equipment is perfect. The advantages offered by the institution are so great that the number of candidates for admission is always very much in excess of the accommodation available. There are three grades in the Upper Subordinate class, which are devoted to the tuition of non-commissioned officers of British Corps and Batteries, European and Eurasian youths, and natives of pure Asiatic descent. In this class seventeen appointments are guaranteed in the Upper Subordinate Grades of the Public Works Department. The course extends over two years with a further year's apprenticeship on works for all who gain appointments. The Lower Subordinate class prepares for junior positions in the Public Works and in the engineering profession generally. One remark of the "Indian Engineer" is worth quoting. It is stated that there is never any difficulty in obtaining employment for good men; but the experienced men on the register are necessarily mediocre men or those who have not through ill-fortune obtained permanent employment, as a really good man if once obtained is never allowed to go begging by any employer. The article gives full information as to the equipment of the various departments and workshops and a good deal of other information, which shows how thorough and how valuable is the tuition obtained at Roorkee. Up to date, we learn, the College has turned out 520 Assistant Engineers, 1,400 Upper Subordinates, and 1,700 Lower Subordinates. Among the names of ex-students are to be found some whose reputation is world-wide. As to the work of the college an excellent opportunity of judging the standard of excellence obtained is to be found in the beautiful half-tone reproductions with which the "Indian Engineer" illustrates its article. All of these pictures were turned out in the workshops at Roorkee, and it would be difficult indeed to say too much in praise of them.

Agriculture in India. The Government Agricultural reports just to hand contain the first notifications of really characteristic monsoon rain since the season commenced. Over the whole of India heavy rain has now fallen, and the complaints which have been associated with recent reports are by no means so prominent a feature of the latest records. Monsoon operations are proceeding in many districts where sowing has been badly delayed by the drought, and although there are still districts which are greatly behind hand with the work that is usually in progress at this time of the year, anxiety is by no means so great nor so general as has been the case recently. In Madras cultivators are very busy with sowing and transplanting operations, and the standing crops are doing well. The rainfall in Bengal was heavy in places, but unfortunately has been unevenly distributed and some districts still need further supplies. The early crops are doing well, and prospects are fair. Heavy rain has also fallen in the United Provinces, but here again some districts have not been favoured with sufficient supplies and the sugar cane and extra crops are still in need of water. The sowings for the autumn crops have been stopped in a few places. Prospects are brighter in the Punjab, though the rainfall has been light over the majority of the districts of the provinces, and in view of condition of the crops on unirrigated land rain is still urgently required. Average prospects are held out in the North-West Frontier Province. At present over that area flood irrigation continues favourable, but the rivers are running low. In the Central Provinces more rain is urgently required, and the monsoon downfall so far has been very much below the average. Apparently the crops are not suffering as yet, however; and the germination of the cotton plants has been good. Practically the same experience is reported from all the cotton producing districts. Central India has received good but uneven rain and prospects are fairly good at present. Burma has received heavy rain as a rule, but in one district the fall has been so slight that the cotton and sesamum plants are withering. In Assam conditions are satisfactory generally, and in other parts of India prospects are not unfavourable.

Indian Cricketers in England. Although the English cricket season of 1903 has not been as interesting to Indian lovers of the game on account of the number of Indian players participating in first-class cricket as compared with the previous season, club cricket has been followed closer than usual owing to the fact that several well-known Indian cricketers have been distinguishing themselves. Among Bombay Presidency players who have added to their reputations are F. L. Sprott, Captain H. E. Lowis, J. S. Milne, and A. H. Mehta, the latter of whom is qualifying for Lancashire. Sprott has been playing for Shropshire, and in a recent match in the second-class County Championship made top score in the second innings for his side. Captain Lowis is playing for Arkley and has already notched a century. Milne who is playing for the Grange accomplished a similar feat in his first match. Mehta has accomplished one or two good performances for Manchester, and good judges at home consider him to be a bowler of great promise. Turning to Madras players B. Jayaram and C. H. Richards have played several good innings for London County, especially the first named who has made two centuries. Neither Captain E. L. Challenor nor Major R. H. Dewing, who are both in England on leave, have, as far as we know, donned flannels yet, but another Madras player, Captain S. F. Gosling, has been scoring consistently for Woolwich Garrison. Of Bengal and Northern India cricketers good accounts have been received of H. J. Hare, and S. M. Robinson, both of whom, it will be remembered, bowled well against the Oxford University Authentics last cold weather. The first named is playing for Streatham, and has met with great success with the ball. Robinson, who was the mainstay of the Lahore attack last year, has taken part in some of the M. C. C minor matches, and upheld his reputation. Other players whose names occur to us as having done well in club cricket are Captain T. A. Andrus (Incogniti), C. Rustomjee (Richmond), A. E. Gibson, the old Behar Wanderer (Esher), M. F. R. Wingfield (I. Zingari), and A. B. Reynolds (M. C. C.).

H. M. S. Redbreast lost a man overboard in Bombay harbour on Monday evening. The man, a Marine, had been ashore on liberty and was returning to his ship. When nearly alongside he leapt from the boat, but instead of reaching the boom fell into the sea. He was unable to swim and sunk immediately. An attempt to save him proved futile. He was seen no more, and his body has not been recovered.

We learn that such progress is being made with the Simla-Kalka railway that there is even a report in Simla that the whole line will be open for traffic by the Pujas. This may or may not be the case, but trolleys can already be practically run up the whole way to Simla.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the week ending 6th June, amounted to Rs. 1,872. The total earnings from 21st February to 6th June were Rs. 14,507.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 6th June amounted to Rs. 3,784, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 951. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th June were Rs. 69,533, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 23,246.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 6th June, amounted to Rs. 13,214, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,523. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th June were Rs. 5,05,015, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 41,145.

A prize hog, "Ideal Sunrise," has been sold at Macy, Indiana, for £3,591; and "a half interest" in another, "Majestic Perfection," for £880.

A shark, 6ft. in length, which was captured off the Essex coast between four and five miles from Brightlingsea by Mr. Briggs, captain of a fishing vessel, is on view at Colchester. It was found entangled in the nets.

David Kaphokohoakimokeweonah has been appointed postmaster of Kaekea, in the Hawaiian Islands. They call him "Kap" for short. He was recommended as a lineal descendant of the famous King Kalitapokokiwealoho, "who was very fond of missionaries!"

Robert Hogg, aged twenty-two, was caught by the shaft while working at Wood and Rushton's mill, Blackburn, whirled round the shaft, and literally torn to pieces. His remains fell on the looms worked by his wife underneath the shafting. The poor woman was carried out fainting.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, believes in fresh air, and carries his ideas into effect. He sleeps on the roof in a cage made of mosquito netting, inside which his cot is placed. He maintains that, although fifty-seven years old, this treatment has restored to him the strength and vigor of thirty.

Much excitement was caused on Coney Island by the escape of a hyena from a menagerie there. Policemen, visitors, and menagerie attendants all joined in the chase, and, failing to overtake the fugitive, fired on it with their revolvers. The hyena laughed loudly as it fell to the ground dead.

M. and Mme. Declerq Van Havere, an old couple of Basel, Belgium, have just celebrated their diamond wedding, having been married in 1843. They were received in state at the town hall, presented with an address, and afterwards entertained to a banquet, at which a hundred of their descendants were present.

Walter Tilroen met Marie Bellinger, a girl of eighteen, in the post office at Utica, N.Y., and immediately fell in love with her. They went to a matinee together, where he proposed, and on leaving the theatre the two called on the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were married—five hours after their meeting.

The celebrated petition crown of Charles II., coined by Thomas Simon in 1663, was sold at Sotheby's for £365, as part of the "property of a nobleman." The crown has for the last 113 years been in a sealed packet in a London bank. Recently a Simon crown bought for £420 was designated the rarest coin in the world.

The directors of the Cambrian Railway Company decided to present Miss Constance Clifton Mogg, of Radnorshire, with a piece of plate in recognition of her forethought and promptitude in giving warning of a landslip which occurred on the railway between Newbridge-on-Wye and Builth just as a heavily-laden passenger train was approaching, and thereby averting a disaster.

For the second year in succession a London County Council scholar has obtained the Clothworkers' scholarship for natural science of £60 a year tenable at Girton College, Cambridge, which is awarded as the result of a competition open to all England. Last year the scholarship was obtained by Ellen Delf, and this year by Mabel Gardener. Both students gained junior county scholarships from public elementary schools.

THE CHANNEL.

AN EXPERIMENTAL VOYAGE.

Friends of mine, friends all, writes H. Belloc, in the "Daily News" do you know that particular experience for which I am trying to find words? Do you know that glamour in the mind which arises and transforms our thought when we see the things that the men who made us saw—the things of a long time ago, the origins? I think everybody knows that glamour, but very few people know where to find it.

Every man knows that he has in him the power for such revelations, and every man wonders in what strange place he may come upon them. There are men also (very rich) who have considered all the world, and wandered over it, seeking those first experiences and trying to feel as felt the earlier men in a happier time—yet these few rich men have not so felt and have not so found the things which they desire. I have known men who have thought to find them in the mountains but would not climb them simply enough or refuse to leave their luxuries behind, and so lost everything, and might as well have been walking in a dirty town at home for all the little that the mountains did to them. And I know men who have thought to find this memory and desire in savage countries, in Africa, hunting great beasts such as our fathers hunted; yet even these have not relit those old embers which, if they lie dead and dark in a man, make his whole soul dusty and useless, but which if they be once rekindled can make him part of all the centuries.

Yet there is a simple and an easy way to find what the men who made us found, and to see the world as they saw it and to take a bath, as it were, in the freshness of beginnings; and that is to go to work as cheaply and as hardly as you can, and only as much away from men as they were away from men, and not to read or to write or to think, but to eat and drink and use the body in many immediate ways, which are at the feet of every man. Every man who will walk for some days carelessly, sleeping rough when he must, or in poor inns, and making for some one place direct because he desires to see it, will know the thing I mean. And there is a better way still of which I shall now speak; I mean, to try the seas in a little boat, not more than 25 feet long, preferably decked, of shallow draught, such as can enter into all creeks and havens, and so simply rigged that by oneself or with a friend at most one can wander all over the world.

Certainly every man who goes to sea in a little boat of this kind learns terror and salvation, happy living, air, danger, exultation, glory, and repose at the end, and they are not words to him, but, on the contrary, realities, which will afterwards, throughout his life, give the mere words a full meaning. And for this experiment there lies at our feet, I say, the Channel.

It is the most marvellous sea in the world; the most suited for these little adventures; it is crammed with strange towns, differing one from the other; it has two quite opposite people upon either side, and hills varying, and climates, and the hundred shapes and colours of the earth, here rocks, then sand then cliffs, and then marshy shores. It is a little world. And what is more, it is a kind of inland sea.

People will not understand how narrow it is, crossing it hurriedly in great steamships; nor will they make it a home for pleasure unless they are rich and can have great boats; yet they should, for on its water lies the best stage for playing out the old drama by which the soul of a healthy man is kept alive. For instance, listen to this story:

The sea being calm, and the wind hot, uncertain, and light from the east leaving oily gaps on the water and continually dying down, I drifted one morning on the strong ebb to the South Godwin lightship, wondering what to do. There was a haze over the land and over the sea, and through the haze great ships a long way off showed, one or two of them like oblong targets which one fires at with guns. They hardly moved in spite of all their canvas set, there was so little breeze. So I drifted in the slow ebb past the South Goodwin, and I thought; "What is all this drifting and doing nothing? Let us play the fool and see if there are no adventures left."

So I put my little boat about until the wind took her form forward such as it was, and she crawled out to sea.

It was a dull, uneasy morning, hot and silent, and the wind, I say was hardly a wind, and most of the time the sails flapped uselessly.

But after eleven o'clock the wind first rose, and then shifted a little, and then blew light, but steady and then at last she heeled and the water spoke under her bows and still she heeled and ran, until in the haze I could see no more land; but ever so far out there were no seas, for the light, full breeze was with the tide, the tide ebbing out as strong as a silent man in anger down the hidden parallel valleys of the narrow sea. And I held this little wind till about two o'clock, when I drank wine and ate bread and meat at the tiller, for I had them by me, and just afterwards, still through a thick haze of heat, I saw Gris-Nez, a huge glot, right up against and above me, and I wondered for I had crossed the Channel now for the first time, and knew now what it felt like to see new land.

Though I knew nothing of the place I had this much sense, that I said to myself, "The tide is right down Channel, racing through the hidden valleys under the narrow sea, so it will all go down together and all come up together, and the flood will come on this foreign side much at the same hour that it does on the home side." My boat lay to the east, and the ebb tide held her down, and I lit a pipe and looked at the French hills and thought about them and the people in them, and England, which I had left behind, and I was delighted with the loneliness of the sea; and still I waited for the flood.

But in a little while the chain made a rattling noise, and she lay quite slack and swung oddly, and then there were little boiling, eddying places in the water, and the water seemed to come up from underneath sometimes, and altogether it behaved very strangely, and this was the turn of the tide. Then the wind dropped also, and for a moment she lolloped about, till at last, after I had gone below and straightened things, I came on deck to see that she had turned completely round, and that the tide at last was making up my way, towards Calais, and her chain was taut and her nose pointed down channel, and a little westerly breeze, a little draught of air, came up cool along the tide.

When this came I was very glad, for I saw that I could end my adventure before night. So I pulled up the anchor and fished it, and then turned with the tide under me, and the slight half-felt breeze just barely filling the main sail (the sheet was slack, so powerless was the wind) and I ran up along that high coast, watching eagerly every new thing, but I kept some way out for fear of shoals, till, after three good hours under the declining sun of afternoon, which glorified the mist, I saw, far off, the roofs and chimneys of a town, and low a pier running well out to sea, and I knew that it must be Calais. And I ran for these piers, careless of how I went, for it was already half of the spring flood tide, and everything was surely well covered for so small a boat, and I ran up the fairway in between the piers, and saw Frenchmen walking about, and a great gun peeping up over its earthwork, and plenty of clean, new masonry. And a man came along and showed me where I could lie, but I was so strange to the place that I would not take a berth, but lay all night moored to an English ship.

And when I had eaten and drunk, and everything was stowed away, and darkness had fallen, I went up on deck, and for a long time sat silent, smoking a pipe and watching the enormous lighthouse at Calais, which is built right in the town, and which turns round and round above one all night long.

And I thought, "Here is a wonderful thing! I have crossed the Channel in this little boat, and I know now what the sea means that separates France from England. I have strained my eyes for shore through a haze. I have seen new lands, and I feel as men do who have dreamt dreams."

But in reality I had had very great luck indeed, and had had no right to cross, for my coming back was to be far more difficult and dreadful, and I was to suffer many things before again I could see tall England, close by me, out of the sea.

But how I came back, and of the storm, and of its majesty, and of how the boat and I survived, I will tell you another time, only imploring you to do the same; not to tell of it, I mean, but to sail it in a little boat.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN CONTRIBUTION.

PROTEST BY LORD RIPON.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was in communication with the Government of India regarding the proposal for charging India with a portion of the cost of the troops in South Africa, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

Lord Ripon, in the House of Lords, protested against the proposal to charge India with a part of the cost of the troops in South Africa.

Lord Hardwicke said 12,500 men will be at the disposal of India, and the cost of the same would be £1,750,000. India was invited to pay a portion and the only alternative was an increase in the garrison of India and then India would have to bear the whole cost.

Lord Hardwicke, in the House of Lords, further said that a scheme had been submitted to the Government of India, but nothing would be decided until a reply was received.

Lord Northbrook declared that India was being unfairly dealt with.

Lord Selborne said India has got an isolated problem, and must realise that if it were not for the necessity of defending India the military charges falling on Great Britain would be much lower. His Lordship pointed out that India paid only a small contribution to the Navy.

The Duke of Devonshire said the proposals would have the effect of relieving the Indian finances, for instead of increasing our troops in India they proposed to place troops in South Africa which would be available for service in India if required.

COLONIES AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S VIEWS.

BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT.

At a meeting of the Empire League, this afternoon, the Duke of Devonshire, referring to the Preferential Tariff question, said little advantage would be gained from mixing business and sentiment, and we should tell the Colonies plainly and clearly that if we consented to any considerable change in our commercial and fiscal arrangements, we do so in our own interest and not simply for the purpose of conciliating the Colonies. In such case the Colonies would undoubtedly be called upon to surrender some of their independence.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

DEPARTURE FROM SIMLA.

The King and Queen have left London for Holyhead and cross to Ireland to-night.

[The King and Queen, as officially announced, were to arrive in Dublin yesterday early in the day, and leave for the north of Ireland on Saturday. On Saturday, August 1st, their Majesties will arrive at Cork, and will leave Ireland on the Royal yacht on that or the following day. The motor-car tour which their Majesties will make, after the visits to Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, will be quite a feature of the visit, and will extend at least as far south as Galway.]

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

Lord Stanley, in the House of Commons, replying to a question, said the Government had no intention whatever of undertaking enterprises in Somaliland involving any great expense.

ALLEGED SUICIDE AT CALCUTTA.

AN EUROPEAN SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Mr. William Gorrie, the head assistant of the Life Insurance Department of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co., Calcutta, shot himself dead, yesterday afternoon, with a revolver. The reason is as yet unknown. Deceased purchased the revolver only a few minutes previously.

It transpires that Mr. Gorie had been speculating, and in consequence was in debt.

CEREMONIES AT BEHAR.

The Lieutenant-Governor opened Bukhtiarpur-Behar Light Railway yesterday morning in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Europeans and natives, and afterwards proceeded to Behar to open the new Victoria Memorial Hall.

WALKING CRAZE IN CALCUTTA.

A LADIES' MATCH POSSIBLE.

A dinner was given at Golightley Hall, Calcutta, last night to commemorate the Calcutta Commercial Walking Match. The craze has caught on dreadfully here; there is talk of a ladies' fixture, the details of which are not yet known.

ARREST OF FORGERS.

ACCUSED REMOVED TO BANGALORE.

Lieutenant Erns, with an escort, arrived here yesterday and left the same evening for Bangalore with Lieutenants Bickford and Plant under arrest.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

THE WORK OF THE SCIENTIFIC OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

A meeting of the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association was held at Jorat. The opinion was expressed that efforts should not cease till the work of the scientific officer was made a recognized Government Department. Mr. Buckingham was re-appointed chairman amidst applause. The meeting resolved to memorialize Government to allow the Magistrates to repatriate the coolies under Act X, anticipating the sanction in "prima facie" cases where the manager agreed, to save delay.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

ARRIVAL IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The Maharajah Scindia arrived here this evening, and is the guest of the Viceroy at the Bourg which is near Viceregal Lodge.

ADJUTANT, VICEROY'S BODY-GUARD.

Lieutenant Bayley officiates as Adjutant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard vice Captain Holden on leave.

RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Rain has fallen to-day in all Divisions in Northern India, and the Meteorological Department reports that conditions are favourable for more, so the anxiety is beginning to be relieved.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TWO GOOD GAMES.

MADRAS, JULY 21.

Two matches were played yesterday evening at Chepauk in the Madras Hockey Tournament, held under the auspices of the Madras Cricket Club. The evening was cool and pleasant, and a large number of spectators were attracted to the ground. One of the matches was between the Bangalore Gymkhana and the Essex Regiment, also from Bangalore. A good game resulted, and excellent form was shown, though neither side fancied the fast and somewhat bumpy ground. The teams were evenly matched, and at half time the score was one goal to nil in favour of the Gymkhana. In the second half the Gymkhana increased their advantage by two more goals before the Essex Regiment succeeded in scoring. Just before the end Catty, who played brilliantly, scored again for the Gymkhana, who thus won by four goals to one.

In the other game the Durham Light Infantry from Wellington met the Lincolns from Secunderabad. A very hotly contested game resulted. The Durhams had the best of the game, and pressed continually. At half time the Durhams led by one goal to nil. The Durham centre, Greenwell, was temporarily placed "hors de combat" by a nasty cut across the face. Later Dovenor of the Lincolns was similarly incapacitated. Both, however, continued to play. In the second half the Durhams continuing on the offensive added another goal, and won the match by two goals to nil.

RAIN IN POONA.

CRICKET MATCH ABANDONED.

POONA, JULY 21.

The cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Bombay Garrison—had to be abandoned owing to rain.

LABOUR IN MADRAS.

THE PLANTERS' ACT.

MADRAS, JULY 21.

The Government of Madras has ordered the District Magistrate of Malabar, the Nilgiris, South Canara, Salem, Madura, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, and Vizagapatam, to report after making such enquiries and consulting such local bodies and persons interested in the matter, as they may deem necessary, whether it is desirable that the provisions of the Madras Planters' Labour Act 1903 should be brought into force in any areas within their respective districts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The Government of India are indenting for more Royal Engineer officers for India from home to complete the Indian establishment to its full strength. The extension to India is sanctioned of the arrangement whereby an outfit allowance is granted to warrant non-commissioned officers obtaining commissions.

Colonel Wingate is to remain on in China for the present.

The rules for the recovery and refund of Octroi in the Ahmedabad Cantonment have been approved by the Government of India.

The Government of India have offered to take over a shipload of mules likely to become available owing to further reductions in the transport in South Africa to replace the animals sent to Somaliland.

A HYDERABAD correspondent recently observed that the Nizam's Dominions might now probably be opened as a recruiting ground for the Native Army. Hitherto it was customary to leave this country to the Hyderabad Contingent recruiting parties. But another correspondent now points out:—"As a matter of fact the Hyderabad Contingent took but few men from the Nizam's Dominions and fewer still in recent years, when all the best of the Dekhani Mahomedans have preferred service in the Nizam's Police to military service. The Bombay Army have had recruiting parties out in the Hyderabad country for the past 12 years, with very poor results too. The old type of Dekhani Mahomedan, who fought so loyally in the days of the Mutiny, is now only to be found amongst the oldest pensioners of the Hyderabad Contingent. They do not travel south in thousands as they once did, and the strain of northern blood is exhausted. The grandsons have in but few cases the spirit and physique of their fathers. Brave, loyal, and daring, polished in manner, courtly in address, was the old Dekhani Mahomedan Native Officer."

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DISMISSAL OF MILITARY PUPILS.

REPORT CALLED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The case in connection with the dismissal of certain military medical pupils from Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been before the Government of India who are in accord with the Bombay Government in holding that any proved infraction of discipline either in the present case or in the future should be severely dealt with. A report upon the subject has been called for from the Surgeon-General with the Bombay Government.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT POONA.

EUROPEAN FIREMAN INJURED.

POONA, JULY 21.

A serious accident occurred to a fire man, named John Daniel, who was a soldier in the Connaught Rangers, stationed at Ahmednagar. He came here to learn railway work, and was staying at the Rest Camp near Ghorporie. He was knocked down by a shunting engine of the Southern Mahratta Railway, near Char bungalow, when he was walking on the line. A Sholapur train which was proceeding to Poona was approaching at the time. He saw the train, and went to the other side of the line. The driver of the Southern Mahratta engine blew his whistle, but Daniel could not hear, and was knocked down into a culvert at the side of the roadway. The driver pulled up and brought him into Poona. He was conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, and it was found that his jaw had been fractured and that other injuries had been occasioned to his head and back. His condition, however, is not dangerous.

THE WADGAON INAMDAR.

Ramchandrarao Daikojeerao Nimbalkar, Inamdar of Wadgaon, who was some time ago tried for murder in the Sessions Court before Mr. Lucas for the alleged murder of his servant by throwing him in a well for obtaining wealth, and was on second time acquitted by the High Court on a reference from the District Judge, was again placed before Mr. Brander, Assistant Collector, by the police, who asked that he should be bound over to keep the peace as he was of violent disposition and a menace to the inhabitants of his village. The Inamdar was represented by counsel who opposed the application. The Magistrate heard the case, and will give his decision on the 5th of August.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebch presiding. There were also present: General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Grey, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. H. Shilstone, the Secretary.

ACCOMMODATION FOR DISPLACED POPULATION.

The Board considered circular on memorandum by the Chairman on the question of temporarily housing on the Kennedy Sea Face the poor displaced by the Board's schemes to prevent overcrowding in the City.

The Chairman in his memorandum said:—Lately the Municipal Commissioner sent me a report from the Health Officer regarding the overcrowding in the Dhobie Talao area attributed to the demolition of houses for our scheme No. 2. As measures for preventing this state of things I suggested the following:—(a) That demolition should be restricted to 150 houses in each of our schemes; (b) that the Trustees should press on as rapidly as possible for the provision of quarters for the poorer classes; and (c) that as large an area as possible on the Kennedy Sea Face should be reserved during the coming and future, if necessary, seasons for the erection of huts for the housing of the poorer classes. The Commissioner cordially approves the proposal. To give effect to them it is immediately necessary to give notice to certain Parsees and Parbhus, who occupied parts of the Kennedy Sea Face as Health Camps during the past seasons, that they will not be able to use this area in future. The Engineer should be called upon to submit as early as possible the proposals for the construction of huts—such proposals being drawn up in consultation with the Health Officer, so that all sanitary precautions may be provided for. As a very large number of huts will have to be constructed, I think it should be laid down that the huts should be of the cheapest possible construction that will last, say, two or three years. All arrangements for them will have to be made as early as possible, so that there may be no delay in having them put up as soon as the rains permit. The Engineer should also be called upon to submit plans and estimates for the construction of permanent quarters on the large area at Churney Wadi which we have lately proposed to acquire for housing purposes. As soon as all the formalities of notification have been arranged, I will ask the Collector to arrange for the acquisition of this land in order that building operations may commence at the earliest possible date.

General Sir James Willcocks in his minute said:—I am strongly opposed to the scheme. The Kennedy Sea Face has served a most useful purpose so far, and I fail to see, because a large number of people who have availed themselves of the opportunity of occupying open sanitary ground for a period of the year happen to be of not the poorest class, why they should be ousted to make room for a still poorer class. Surely, well-to-do people have a claim on us as well as the poorest. To suddenly bring into hitherto a plague-free part of Bombay masses of the poor crowded together as they assuredly will be, is in my opinion to import disease into one of our last healthy localities. As to what better sites are available I am not competent to argue. Many members far better able to do this will doubtless have something to say on this point, but I do not read the Health Officer's report as being in unqualified favour of the prospect. He too seems to sound a note of warning as to the face of importing large numbers of the poorest into this part of Bombay.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in his minute said the scheme no doubt was a good one and deserved support. In the first place the Board should not at once launch on the scheme before ascertaining approximately the number of the displaced people, who would require such semi-permanent accommodation on the Kennedy Sea Face. He urged that before any action was taken efforts should be made to ascertain if poor people would avail themselves of the use of the chawls and to what extent. He was not in favour of sanctioning a large outlay on the chawls unless he was assured that the poor classes, who would be displaced by schemes Nos. 2 and 3 would willingly avail themselves of these chawls. He would limit the accommodation to five thousand poor people.

If the experiment succeeded then the Board should extend the accommodation to ten thousand, and afterwards to fifteen thousand and so on.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the Board would have to consider whether it was possible for people to live throughout the year in temporary structures on the Kennedy Sea Face, considering the climatic condition of the place, particularly during the monsoon. He was not aware if the Board was legally empowered to incur expenditure for a provision of that kind for people other than those displaced by the operations of the schemes.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said the matter was a very important one, and should be discussed by a special committee.

As Mr. Ibrahim also thought that the matter was very important further discussion on the subject was postponed till the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned till Friday.

THE Local Government Board opened an inquiry into the allegation that a lunatic named George Sadler who died in the Wandsworth Workhouse Infirmary, succumbed after ill-treatment by certain officials. It was admitted that the patient had to be put in the padded cell, but the medical evidence was to the effect that he died while suffering from chronic alcoholism.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

COUNTY CRICKET PROGRESS.

THE 'VARSITY MATCH.

LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES.

LONDON, JULY 3.

UNEXPECTED results have played their part in cricket this week, and the positions of the counties in the championship have undergone a most welcome mixing. One by one those at the head of affairs have fallen from their high estate, and now Middlesex alone remain undefeated. Altogether the championship is in a much more open condition than has been the case for years, and some half-a-dozen counties have some sort of a chance. It is true that almost a miracle would have to happen to land some of them on top, but then miracles do happen in cricket. Verily, cricket is as uncertain as the English climate, and current form of no more significance than a weather forecast. Surrey had been going from bad to worse; Yorkshire had been going from good to better; Yorkshire had been making "hares" of everyone; everyone had been making "hares" of Surrey, and yet when the two teams met at Sheffield it was Surrey's game all through. The Tykes have always found great difficulty in beating the Oval men—since 1886 they have won but six matches and have been beaten nineteen times—but at Sheffield Surrey showed some spark of the greatness they possessed when to meet them was for most counties to lose a point. Holland, Lees and Hayward deserve all credit for their splendid batting, but it was to the bowling of Richardson and Lockwood that the victory was due. With these two in form the best of sides are liable to sudden and startling collapses on the best of wickets. It is unfortunate for Surrey that both are nowadays a very uncertain quantity. Lockwood suffers from unopportune breakdowns; his "off" days are much more numerous than his days of good form; while Richardson, once a model of consistency, gives us only occasional flashes of greatness. But when they are in form together the batsmen opposed to them are indeed between the devil and the deep sea. Whichever end they may be batting things are equally uncomfortable.

It would be difficult to imagine two players who look more like great bowlers, even before the actual delivery of the ball, than Richardson and Lockwood. Lockwood's springy, bouncing run and his beautiful easy action are appropriate preliminaries to his bowling—fast as the fastest, accurate and deceptive, with break-back and "devil" that need no wicket to upset even a Trumper in form. Richardson's pose before starting his run up to the wicket has been described by George Giffen as the impersonification of determination, and his attitude at such times is certainly in keeping with such a demon of a bowler. The memory of the cricket spectator is a short one, and Richardson's fame has been dimmed by the many trouncings he has received since he lost his consistent form, but those who have met him at his best know how a great trundler can triumph over even the artificially prepared "bowler-breakers" with which came the predominance of the run-glutted draws. Few people outside of those born or bred within the borders of Yorkshire will be sorry that the northern county's customary "walk over," for the championship is at last impossible. If there must be a competition among the counties, a keen fight is the best thing for the game. Yorkshire, in other years, may have set up a high standard for others to emulate, but cricketers, like other people, must have some chance of success before going at their highest pressure. A match between Surrey and Lancashire, or Middlesex and Essex when both are in the running for the championship is a much keener affair than when Yorkshire are hopelessly ahead. In the first case the man who "butters" a catch may not only have lost his side the match, but also the championship, so misfielding becomes additionally heinous. It is no time then for sleeping at slip or going "lazy" in the "deep." The success of a side assumes additional importance in the eyes of each player; it is the side first always, and "self" and average takes a very back seat.

Essex have been showing such excellent form since their defeat at the hands of Yorkshire, the one blot on their record so far, that it was to be anticipated that Sussex would have to fight hard to avoid defeat, but a draw seemed a not unlikely result, and Essex's victory by six wickets was in the nature of a surprise. The seaside team depends so much for its success upon Ranji and Fry that their failure or partial failure is generally the forerunner of a bad time for Sussex. Against Essex they compiled 164 runs between them in the two innings, which says a great deal for the bowling of Mead and Co. Sussex are feeling the falling off of Tate, for so far this season he has been but a shadow of what he was last year, and the bowling certainly needs strengthening. But, given a batsman's wicket, they can generally be relied on to draw such matches as they cannot win, and they are still hot favourites for championship honours. Essex are a greatly improved team all round this year, and are much keener in the field than has been the case since they entered the ranks of the first-class counties. In Buckenham they have found their much-needed fast bowler, and Sewell's improved form is a great source of strength. This is the ninth season that the county has competed for the championship, but so far they have never finished higher than third in the list. They have a good chance of beating that record. V. F. S. Crawford has perhaps not taken the high position as a batsman that was at one time expected of him. As a boy he was a phenomenal cricketer; he took his hundreds with bewildering frequency against all kinds of bowling, and since his fifteenth year few grounds have been big enough to hold him. But although he has failed in some degree to fulfil expectations, he showed in his Oval days at least that he was equal to the best at turning the tide in a losing game. Badly indeed have Surrey missed him this year on bowlers' wickets. The best innings of his life was played on a half-dried pitch against Kent in 1901. He scored 75, and no one else on the side, except Leveson-Gower, looked like getting two. No matter what the state of the wicket, no matter what the bowling, half an hour of Crawford on his day means half-a-dozen fours, probably a six or two, and the bowlers knocked off their length. Leicestershire's turn is bound to come. The game at Derby between Derbyshire and Leicestershire was a keen, close fight at the end, such as racks the nerves of the watching partisan. Since their match with Surrey, Derbyshire have mended their ways and taken to winning matches, but Leicestershire continues to be a team of surprises—of very unpleasant surprise so far as their supporters are concerned. For on paper they are quite a powerful side, and should be able to give a good account of themselves against the very best of the counties. They have the batting, they have the bowling, and they do not err greatly in the field. Gill and V. F. S. Crawford alone should be almost capable of winning matches, and two more attractive or demoralising hard hitters it would be difficult to find. Yet Leicestershire are fair game for most of the sides they meet.

In spite of all that has been said—and there has been much—of the deterioration of University cricket, the "battle of the Blues" at Lord's remains one of the chief events of the first-class cricket season. The match which began on Thursday is the sixty-ninth meeting of the rival Blues. Of the matches played, Cambridge have won thirty-three to Oxford's twenty-nine, while six have been drawn. This year Cambridge have played ten matches, of which three have been won, five lost, and two drawn. Their victories have been obtained over Warwickshire, Sussex, and the Philadelphians. Oxford have played nine matches, and can only claim a victory over Worcestershire, while they have been defeated on five occasions. The great match of the year attracted the usual large attendance to St. John's Wood. The weather was all that could be desired and a splendid wicket had been prepared as nearly as possible in the centre of the ground. The promenade previous to the bell ringing for clearing the field was a very pretty feature, light blue, white, and grey being the prevailing colours.

(Concluded on page 6.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

DEATH OF THE POPE.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

A MOVING SPECTACLE.

ASSEMBLY OF CARDINALS.

THE LAST BLESSING.

CARDINAL OREGLIA DIRECTS THE VATICAN.

LONDON, JULY 20, 5-50 P.M.

His Holiness the Pope is dead.

LATER.

At midday to-day all the Cardinals, the Ambassadors, and other dignitaries were admitted to the Death Chamber and extreme unction was administered.

The Pope with a great effort blessed the assemblage and clasped hands with the Cardinals in turn.

The scene was a most moving one.

His Holiness died at 4 in the afternoon.

The Pope's death was preceded by a short struggle, and he then fell into a profound lethargy, passing calmly away, while the Cardinals and dignitaries, kneeling and weeping, recited prayers for the dead. Then the Grand Penitentiary recited the prayer for the dead.

Sixty Cardinals and dignitaries defiled past the corpse kissing its hands.

The body is clad in white with the face veiled, and rests on a bed.

Cardinal Oreglia, as Grand Camerlingue, assumed official direction of the Vatican, Cardinal Rampolla immediately ceasing to act as Secretary of State.

POPE LEO'S HISTORY.

Roman Catholic Churchmen, throughout the world, were ever ready to point with pride to his Holiness Leo XIII. as one of the most popular and well-beloved occupants of the Papal Chair since the Middle Ages. His unassuming manner and gentleness of speech in private life—characteristics which he manifested in his student days, and which were maintained during his transition through the various high offices of the Church—won for him the admiration of all his followers while the simplicity of his domestic life, his table resembling that of a poor country curate, elicited sympathy from the less wealthy of his vast congregation. He was a great advocate of education and culture, and a good part of his time was devoted to raising the prestige of the Court at the Vatican and to the creating of schools. When Victor Emmanuel took possession of Rome an annual allowance was accorded under the Papal Guarantees Law to future Popes. In the case of Leo XIII. not a penny of this allowance was touched up to the present, for he held the opinion expressed by Cardinal Manning that the Vicar of Christ can receive from no man an annual grant, nor can he even be dependent on Parliament or princes, nor be the stipendiary of any civil Government. Personally, the Sovereign Pontiff was said to be very generous, and his care for the poor was amongst his foremost virtues.

Leo XIII, was born in the village of Carpinetto, in the diocese of Anagni, in the State of the Church, on March 2, 1810. The date of his birth is a rather remarkable one in history, seeing that in another religious community the same day marks the death of John Wesley. The father of Pope Leo, Count Ludovico Pecci was a strong advocate of the Jesuits so that it will be readily understood that young Pecci's early days were spent amongst Jesuitical surroundings. As a student he passed a most brilliant career. When he was only eight years old he, in company with his brother, was sent to Viterbo, where, at the Jesuit College, he was instructed by Father Leonardo Garlibadi in grammar and humanities. The City of Viterbo will thus add another historical event to its list of remarkable occurrences. Here it was that the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa humiliated himself in one of the public squares before the English Pope, Adrian IV. The place is also memorable as having been the scene of the murder of Prince Henry of England by Guy de Montfort. The city was one of the principal in the Etruscan League, and the spot where their general assemblies were held; and it was, in the Middle Ages, the capital of the Patrimony of St. Peter, bestowed in the twelfth century, upon the Papal See. At 14 the young student was found to be sufficiently advanced to admit of his entering the Collegia Romana, at that time restored to the Jesuits, at which institution he soon after commenced to study mathematics and chemistry. So successful had been his persistent devotion to intellectual pursuits that he was found to be well grounded in philosophy, and, despite his youth, was selected to give repetitions to the pupils of the German College. He was never to be seen indulging in such amusements and games as were practised by his fellow-students, his enjoyment being wholly derived from study, and his disposition a most retiring one. Thus he was able to write Latin prose and verse with proficiency. A laurea in philosophy was obtained

AT THE AGE OF 21,

and then, after passing through the college of noble ecclesiastics, the Abbate Pecci attended the schools of the Ancient Roman University to receive instruction in common and civil law. He soon became Doctor of Laws, and on December 23, 1837, the honour of priesthood was conferred on him by the Jesuit Cardinal Odescalchi, in the chapel of the Vicariate. Once a priest, Father Pecci's talents were soon recognised, Gregory XVI., observing his abilities, gave him a title and appointed him delegate at Benevento, which had been restored to the Holy See by Napoleon in 1814. Arrived here, the delegate made himself conspicuous by completely putting an end to the system of brigandage which was paramount, the district being infested by these marauders. Perugia, celebrated for its library of rare M.S.S., was the next scene of his labours, and thence he was transferred to Spoletro, famous as having surrendered to the Sardinian troops in 1860. His creation as Archbishop dates back to 1843, in which year he was appointed to Damietta, in Lower Egypt, in order to qualify him for the post of Nuncio to Belgium, whither he went the same year. He remained there four years, and was then nominated Bishop of Perugia. Pius IX. created him a Cardinal in 1853, and about a quarter of a century afterwards he was elected to fill the high office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Church. The history of the reign of Pio Nono, one of the most eventful in the annals of Italy, is well-known, and it was a tribute to the abilities of Cardinal Pecci that, at the death of Pius IX., Feb. 7th, 1878, he was chosen to act as head of the Church in all temporal matters, and in this capacity made the final arrangements for the conclave at which the new Pontiff was to be selected. His administrative tact, distinguished talents, piety, and learning were here exemplified, if they had not already been sufficiently proved in his earlier career, and the majority of votes of the Conclave of Cardinals were cast in his favour. On March 3 he was crowned Head of the Roman Catholic Church, and assumed the title of Leo XIII.

In manner the deceased Pontiff was to a certain extent the antithesis of his predecessor, as he also was in appearance. Leo was slightly built, fragile looking, exceeding grave, and dignified. His features were strongly marked, but finely proportioned. The previous Pope was, as an old man, vigorous, burly, and jovial, ever ready with his "petit mot." When not engaged in business pertaining to his position Leo XIII spent his time

IN HIS STUDY OR HIS GARDEN.

He would drive through his orange-grove and shrubberies, ascend a hill whence he could see the whole city, the Campagna, and the Sabine Mountains, or walk through the avenues of the Vatican, which he had carefully kept in order. He used the old chariot of Pius IX. for his drives, preferring it to the various landaus he had received as presents, and in this vehicle he was driven round his garden a score or so times each day. By the side of a ruin which stands on the top of the hill he planted vines with his own hand, and these he cultivated with assiduity, being rather proud of the wine they yield. In his gardens is a menagerie, wherein two gazelles, amongst other rare animals, disport themselves. They were great favourites with the Pope, stretching out their heads to receive his touch whenever he passed. His chief, indeed his only indoor amusement, was chess, at which game he was very proficient. As to his mode of living he was rather ascetical. Six in the morning saw him dressed ready for Mass in his private chapel. An hour later he breakfasted—very modest meal, consisting of a couple of boiled eggs and coffee. The midday meal is just as simple—soup, dessert, and a glass of Bordeaux. Then a nap. The only other repast is that at supper time, of salad and eggs.

He troubled his digestive organs as little as possible and perhaps that was one of the secrets of his longevity. But for some time Pope Leo XIII had been in a state of health which had occasioned great anxiety. It will be remembered that he uttered a sort of prophecy previous to the death of her late Majesty Queen Victoria that he would not long survive her Majesty. The death of the Queen was said to affect him greatly, at any rate since that time the bulletins of his medical adviser have been far from favourable.

A CHARACTER STUDY.

Pope Leo XIII.'s thin and angular features, his alabaster complexion, the trembling of his hands, his bowed form, the almost diaphanous aspect of this entire figure would mark him as a man on the threshold of extreme old age. But when he speaks and becomes animated this impression immediately vanishes, and one feels that there is still beneath this fragile envelope a powerful life, and that the blade is infinitely superior to the sheath that covers it. His voice, especially when he speaks in public, has retained its ring—slightly nasal by the way—and his eyes have lost none of their fire. Oh the eyes of Leo XIII.! When one has once seen them they can never be forgotten. One would think they were two carbuncles or two black diamonds, so brilliant are they. They give an extraordinary vivacity to his expression, and there is something inexpressibly piercing in their regard. One of the most striking things, when one meets the Holy Father for the first time, is the almost convulsive trembling of his hands. This is not a result of age as is pretty generally supposed, but the consequence of typhoid fever from which he suffered at Perugia some twenty-five years ago. So great is this trembling that Leo XIII. can no longer write. When he has to sign a document he is obliged to hold the wrist of his right hand with his left hand in order to be able to trace letters that would otherwise be unreadable, and even then each stroke is an infinity of tiny light zigzags.

The suspicious tyrant Cæsar was perhaps right in distrusting lean men because they have often in them an intensity of life and a stamp of character that is not always to be found beneath the corpulence of a fat man. The leanness of Leo XIII. is phenomenal: a leanness nourished by twenty years of fasting and privation, and which gives him an almost incorporeal aspect. One would say it was a shadow that passed. On January 1, 1888, I assisted at that never-to-be-forgotten ceremony when Leo XIII. said before the "elite of every land a Mass to celebrate his sacerdotal Jubilee. Almost 60,000 persons were crowded beneath the roof of St. Peter's. Suddenly the aged Pontiff appeared high above the heads of the crowd, like the Christ in the Transfiguration of Raphael. He looked like a white phantom gliding silently in the air, and ready to melt into nothing in the brilliant throng that surrounded him. The contrary to Pius IX., who was favoured with a robust and sanguine temperament—the temperament of happy men—Leo XIII. belongs to the race of nervous men. However, in spite of what people say, when the constitution is sound the nervous are the strong, because they bend and do not break. In spite of the apparent delicacy and fragility of Leo XIII, he is gifted with an extraordinary resisting force, which the most robust of men do not possess. Just think for a moment. For thirteen years now he has been imprisoned in the narrow limits of the Vatican, with no other exercise than walking in a garden and a park a few hundred yards square, and this situated in a part of Rome that has always been noted for its insalubrity. Add to that the enormous work which the government of the Church gives him daily, and of which he supports the principal weight. Is not a prodigious elasticity of temperament requisite in order to support without breaking down such a life at such an advanced age? Others have already perished under it. The Holy Father has seen four Secretaries of State die at his side. One day most of the ecclesiastical dignitaries around him were ill. "It is only we young men who are not broken down," exclaimed the Pope gaily. The truth is that since Leo XIII has lived in the Vatican he has never suffered from anything more serious than a passing cold. Longevity is hereditary in the Pecci family. Cardinal Pecci, his brother, died last year at eighty-four years, another of his brothers, who remained at the village of Carpineto, reached the ripe old age of ninety-one years. M. Coccarelli, the Pope's doctor, said a short time ago: "The constitution of the Pope is so solid that he could very well live another ten years if he does not catch any malignant disease." It would seem that the Pope's lease of life will not be violently broken but that he will die out like a lamp which runs short of oil.

THE SELECTION OF A POPE.

Rumours from Rome, emanating both from within and without the Vatican, have turned more than once upon the possible resignation of Cardinal Rampolla, the appointment of a successor to the Secretary of State at the Vatican, the resignation of Cardinal Lodokowski and the appointment as his successor at the head of the Propaganda of Cardinal Rampolla himself. These rumours, it should be said, are both vague and contradictory and do not permit us to appreciate the present situation with any very definite precision. The following letter, which contains the serious and, I venture to suggest, says a writer in the "Times," very weighty opinion of a man well acquainted with the byways of the mysterious world within the Vatican and its relations with the whole Roman Catholic world outside, is as interesting as it is instructive at this moment when these rumours are arousing such general cordiality.

Leo XIII. has often been compared to the star that shines on the azure ground of his blazonry. To-day the aged Pontiff does indeed appear and pass like a star though he more resembles the moon in its last quarter, a slender silver bow which still sheds nevertheless certain light. But, brilliant star or fading moon, Leo XIII. always surprises the world, and the acts of the Vatican are as interesting to statesmen as to the faithful. A diplomatist through and through, Gioachino Pecci has inoculated the entire constitution of the Church with diplomacy. Each day brings some sensational piece of information with regard to this Pope, whose death has been announced a hundred times, but who has ended by burying 20 candidates to his succession. To-day two rumours are abroad which are worth noting. Leo XIII., it is affirmed, has made a will designating his successor and modifying the habitual mode of choosing the Pope by the Conclave.

The second rumour concerns Cardinal Rampolla's retirement from the post of Secretary of State and his eventual candidature for the Tiara. The first news took shape in a diplomatic Note from the Bavarian Minister to his Government and in a pamphlet widely circulated by unknown hands. The theory is simple—the papal power being absolute involves the right of naming his successor. This is false in the name of history of positive laws and on general principles, and we have reason to believe that the learned Abbe Peries has been entrusted with the task of proving this point. Historically, it is impossible to argue that St. Peter himself appointed his successor. No one any longer relies on the apocryphal document which is the authority for this legend.

A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

The lessons of history are reinforced by juridical reasons. For the Catholics themselves the Pope is not a master. He is a vicar dominated by the Divine Law against which he cannot prevail. Now, Christ never gave the Pope a right to chose his successor. The Church is in the eyes of the faithful a monarchy of which the King of Heaven is the invisible head. Even the Pontiffs have proclaimed themselves servitors of the servitors of God. The soverein power of the Pope is only ministerial. As such he determines the rules to guide the eventual appointment of his successor, but does not himself name his successor. In any case, we cannot conceive of a Pope, however venerable, giving himself a coadjutor as successor. We see, indeed, how repugnant this practice is to the Church, even in the case of mere Bishops. Finally, it would be inadmissible to substitute for the collective wisdom of ten Popes, ending with Pius IX. the experimental designation Of the Pontiff by a single person. For, by this the definition of the Church would be chanzed. It is an absolute but elective monarchy, it is not Leo XIII, who would venture to say that the Church is an hereditary monarchy. If Leo XIII. has made a will he has no doubt given indications for the place and mode of the Conclave. He has perhaps manifested his affection for this or that Cardinal, but he has taken good care not to name expressly an heir whom the Sacred College formed after his death might reject. Leo XIII. is too much concererned as to his posthumous reputation to compromise it in any such way. Finally we should recall that the great authorities like Cajetanus and Bellarmino are against direct appointment by the Pope of his successor. The living Pontiff can evidently give advice, but it is evident that the Papal power is limited by the mortal existence of its possessor. The Romans have an impertinent provere as old as the signs of St. Angelo's Greo:—"A live dog is better than a dead Pope." The second report which is current and is repeated in a diplomatic circle is that of the retirement of Cardinal Rampolla on account of French affairs.—This report has been denied by the same persons who started it. As there is no smoke without a fire, it is interesting to examine at the present time what motives there were for prompting the Secretary of State to relinquish a power that seemed to be absolute, and thereby to leave in company with fresh faces a master 92 years old who had been accustomed to work with his Eminence Cardinal Rampolla and no one else.

Those persons who have no knowledge of Rome and who do not receive direct news can alone believe in the disgrace of this cardinal. The very designation of his successor, Cardinal Ferrata, proved that if Cardinal Rampolla thought of taking a rest he also thought of living on, as it were, in the person of his substitute. Cardinal Ferrata formerly Nuncio in Paris, is Cardinal Rampolla's creature. He would never allow himself to have an idea or a will of his own without first having received the word from his master and protector. For reasons that it is unnecessary to explain here it will not be possible to count even upon his independence. Cardinal Rampolla possesses certain documents which assure him as long as he lives the fidelity of the former Nuncio in Paris. Besides in quitting the office of Secretary of State the Sicilian Cardinal would take from the failing hands of the Polish Cardinal Ladokowksi the sceptre of the Propaganda and the Propaganda is in Rome the ministry which governs the Catholics of all non-Catholic countries including England and Russia. It is the most marvellous instrument of moral domination that a man can possess when he is not the Pope and when the Pope is overwhelmed by age. It must be said distinctly that Cardinal Rampolla is aiming for the Tiara. No one can say what will happen if Leo XIII. should die in a few years. But if the Pontiff should disappear to-day the struggle for his succession would be between Serafino Vannutelli and the Cardinal-Prince Rampolla del Tindaro. Then Gotrie, Svampas, and Parocchis would be there to watch over the weaknesses and profit by them. One of these last three names might even come out at the top if the partisans of one or other of the leading candidates should remain steadfast. For we must not forget that the Pope is elected by a majority of votes, that is to say, when he receives a half plus one of the ballots. Some of the Papal elections have lasted for years, and a famous conclave came near finishing on account of the deaths of its members.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, former Nuncio in Vienna, a personal friend of the leaders of the German party in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is besides the favourite cardinal of the German Emperor. He has been in regular and constant correspondence with William II., and the young Sovereign has never missed an occasion of showing his esteem for this Prince of the Church. On the question of the temporal power Serafino Vannutelli has never compromised himself. He has expressed no opinion, and the Italian Court is thankful to him for his reticence. Now, the Court of Italy has great influence in the election of a Pope—notwithstanding that it is excommunicated. There are cardinals who groan aloud at the Pope's captivity and who from the bottom of their heart pray for the House of Savoy in wishing a reconciliation. For several years past nothing has been neglected to make Serafino Vannutelli the candidate of these cardinals. This Prince of the Church has a brother named Vincenzo Vannutelli, who is thoroughly amiable, simple, hospitable, and who renders signal service to this fraternal candidature. It is true that these two brothers have a third brother—rather dangerous on account of his bad relations with the judicial authorities. Serafino Vanutelli has in his favour a fine presence and a certain patrician air which has captivated the Romans for many centuries. He has, in addition, great reserve, prudence, and apparent leisure.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S DOINGS.

Everybody knows that it is Cardinal Rampolla who as Secretary of State has carried out the policy of Leo XIII. In appearance he has retained the movement and look of a seminary student. He affects a politeness that verges on humility. He throws himself into the arms of whoever accosts him. He is slender and ugly-looking, always walks with hurried step and never raises his eyes. In religious ceremonies, especially in the celebration of the Mass, he surprises visitors from the north, he makes grand gestures, strikes his breast, kisses the soil and even is readily moved to tears. He has preserved the religious customs of his native island. In politics he has sought to apply Leo XIII's ideas on France, but in a very special way. Leo XIII. expounded his political views as early as 1890, his idea being that the Catholic clergy in France should keep outside party strife, remain quietly in the Church, and above all, take no part in elections. Unfortunately, this idea immediately met with obstacles. Cardinal Rampolla sent away the Bishops who had had liberal ideas before the Pope, and it was the enemies of the new policy who were called upon to apply it. For a new policy new men were required. On the contrary, Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, was chosen. He owed every thing to the Empire, has been created by the reaction, and had been Marshal Macmahon's confessor. The Pope thus lost in France the game which he had courageously undertaken, the death of the great Lavigerie depriving him of his best auxiliary. On the other hand Cardinal Rampolla acquired the friendship of the French Cardinals the enemies of the Republican policy. Already he could count on five votes from them. This, with his own, was all that he could count upon. Meanwhile, Leo XIII., began to move backwards both in religion and politics. All along Gioachino Pecci had seemed to have a lofty philosophic mind. It had been hoped that he would banish from the Church the little practices, the trivial methods of worship which stifle Romanism as briars do the trees. Cardinal Rampolla took advantage of the first illness of Leo XIII. to make him sign the Encyclical to the Sacred Heart. The official consecration of this devotion ruined the hopes of the philosophical Catholics by installing a fourth person of God who is Jesus Christ without being Jesus Christ. On the other hand, the mystical cardinals, and the women's religious orders were grateful to Rampolla. He became the friend, the protector, and the protege of all the communities of women throughout the world, which is important even in order to be a Pope. All this did not secure for Rampolla more than 12 votes in the future Conclave. Then came in France the Associations Bill. The Pontifical tradition, at all events that of Leo XIII., made for silence, at least during the Parliamentary battle. Cardinal Rampolla did not hesitate a moment. He made the old Pontiff sign the letter which took violently the side of the religious orders, and which cut in advance the road to conciliation and a new concordat prudently indicated by the Archbishop of Rouen. In 1825, when the congregations in France passed through the worst possible ordeal, Rome had not stirred. The same was true in 1852. It is well known that the letter in favour of the congregations, signed Leo XIII., was written by the French Cardinal Mathieu, resident in Rome, and that Cardinal Ferrata, the former Nuncio, was simply directed to see to the Latin and to insert a few infelicities. By undertaking this fine scheme Cardinal Rampolla secured for himself the vote of the monk cardinals, who are a dozen.

GROWING POPULARITY.

Thus the candidate for the Tiara who had not a single vote ten years ago has 17 now assured him. All this while the same Prince of the Church has directed the appointment of new cardinals. The 12 last elected in April are the creatures of Cardinal Rampolla. They belong to him by gratitude and by ambition. They are directed by the man, great solely from the physical point of view who goes by the name Triperi, and who only the other day was the auxiliary of Cardinal Rampolla. Add to the 17 votes already mentioned the 12 new cardinals, and you have 29, and do not forget moreover, that the four Sicilian cardinals all hope something from their compatriot and you will find 33 votes assured to the Secretary of State even supposing that he has not a single disinterested friend.

Now how many votes are required to the Pope? Theoretically 33 since the Sacred College is composed of 70 cardinals; but in reality the 7 Princes of the Church are never complete. Death and illness cause gaps therein. As the enemies of the Secretary of State are the oldest of his colleagues, Cardinal Rampolla even has death on his side.

There remains but one single obstacle to overcome, an obstacle that is immense in an affair where tradition is everything. It is contrary to custom for the Secretary of State of a Pope to succeed his master. This is why it is not improbable that the Sicilian cardinal will strive to appear disgraced in order not to preserve the responsibility of an authority in the throes of death. In quiting the office of Secretary of State before the promulgation of the Associations Bill he would avoid quarrelling with the French Government and sent to the Propaganda, he would assure himself the sympathy of America, which has two cardinals, of England, which has two and of Russia, which has none whatever, but is powerful. Finally he would secure all the necessary money. There would be wanting only the assistance of the Holy Spirit, a mysterious co-worker, and owing to whom, say pious people, "He who enters the Conclave as Pope comes forth a cardinal."

THE NEWS IN BOMBAY,

CIRCULAR FROM THE ARCHBISHOP.

On receipt of the news of the death of the Pope yesterday morning, his Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay ordered the following circular to be issued to the Clergy and laity of the jurisdiction:—

It has pleased Divine Providence to call our Holy Father the Pope to his eternal reward. We deeply mourn for the death of our Father, which took place on Monday evening. The whole Church mourns for the death of its Head, Christ's Vicar upon earth, God gave him for the good of His Church a long and glorious reign. We cannot now enumerate all the great works he has achieved, and all the battles he has fought for the welfare of the Church. We mourn for Leo XIII. who by his untiring solicitude and love for us, his spiritual children, has won our hearts.

It behoves us now to pray for the eternal rest of our Holy Father, to whom we owe innumerable benefits. In every Church there shall, therefore be celebrated, if possible, on the first convenient day, a solemn Requiem Mass, preceded by the "Officium Defunctorum," and followed by the Absolution. All the Faithful shall be invited to assist at the solemn obsequies. The Collect Suppli ci taken from the "Missa pro eligendo Summo Pontifice sede vacante," shall be recited in all Masses, until the news reaches us of the election of the new Pope having taken place.

The three "Hail Marys" and other prayers hitherto said with the people after each mass in the intention of our late Pontiff, shall be continued till the name of the new Pope is known, and be recited to implore God's assistance on the great work of that solemn election which is to give a new Head to the Church Militant of Christ.

Given at our residence, Fort Chapel, Bomaby.

(Sd.) Jos. George, S. J., Secretary.

21st July, 1903.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Kalbadevi the Solemn Office of the Dead will be sung, after which a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Walrath, S. J. On Monday morning there will be a Solemn Pontifical Requiem High Mass at 7 a. m. The Church will be fully draped in black on both days.

[By Telegraph]

CALCUTTA, July 21.

In connection with the death of the Pope the Roman Catholic Archbishop has arranged to have a Pontifical Requiem Mass in the Cathedral on Monday next at 7 a. m. and a Solemn Office of the dead be chanted on Sunday evening. All the Roman Catholic schools will be closed to-morrow in sorrowful respect.

POONA, July 21.

The news of the death of the Pope was received here with great sensation. The church bells began to toll and the news spread like wild fire. There will be a Solemn Office of the Dead in St. Xavier's Church on Tuesday next, to be followed by a Requiem High Mass on the following day.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Oxford won the toss, and punctually at half past eleven Dowson led his men on to the field, being followed a minute or two later by Raphael and Findlay, who opened the innings for the Dark Blues. Dowson started the bowling from the old nursery end, Raphael driving his first ball to the boundary and his second for a single, 4 byes also being registered in the same over. Roberts took up the attack from the pavilion end, but in Dowson's second over Findlay got his leg in front of a straight ball and was given out leg-before-wicket without scoring. McIver, who filled the vacancy, opened with a couple of singles, and then cut Roberts very finely for 3. After this very cautious tactics were observed, four overs only producing a couple of runs, to Raphael. With the score at 43 McIver was clean bowled by Dowson, and Evans joined Raphael. The half-century appeared after fifty minutes play. Shortly after McDonell went on to enable Keigwin to take up the attack at the pavilion end in place of Roberts. This caused the game to slow down considerably, nothing of importance occurring for some time. With the score at 91 another change in the bowling was made. Howard-smith going on for Keigwin. This change at once met with success, Evans being caught in the slips by Dowson for a useful 21. Carlisle then joined Raphael, who, with a couple of 3's to square leg off the fast bowler, caused the century to be hoisted.

At 102 Dowson came on again in place of McDonell, and 5 runs later Roberts resumed bowling for Howard-Smith. This double change was very successful, as Carlisle was bowled by Roberts for nothing. At the luncheon interval the score stood at 119 for four wickets. On resuming at twenty minutes past two, Roberts and McDonell shared the bowling. Raphael at once cut the latter bowler past point for 4, then, turning his attention to Roberts, he placed that bowler to leg for 3. Both batsmen continued to play very fine cricket, but a single to Wyld was converted into a 5 by an overthrow. Later Wyld very tamely patted one from Roberts up to Howard-Smith at mid-off his contribution of 19 being made in style, half the wickets at this point being down for 145. On Pawson joining Raphael, Dowson at once took up the ball in place of McDonell. Raphael was now fast approaching his century, and every stroke was watched with the greatest interest. At 200 McDonell took the ball from Dowson, whilst at 201 Roberts gave way to Howard-Smith. With a 4 off the fast bowler, Raphael reached his century, having been at the wicket altogether just under three hours. Soon after this Pawson had his stumps disturbed by McDonell, for 18, which made way for Samson. The new-comer, with his score at 8, was given out leg-before-wicket to McDonell, whilst Martin, who followed, was out in a similar way from the first ball he received. Von Ernsthausen came in next. A boundary to Raphael off McDonell sent up 250, and a few runs later the last mentioned batsman was caught in the slips by Wilson off Keigwin for a brilliant innings of 130. The innings closed for 259.

Twelve months ago the Gloucestershire pair, S. H. Smith and F. L. Risely, "staggered humanity," or the lawn-tennis-loving portion of it, by depriving the brothers Doherty of the Doubles Championship. "R. F. and H. L." had held the title ever since 1897, when they succeeded the twin brothers Baddeley. During those five years their superiority over all antagonists was so marked that nobody dreamed of any pair engaged at Wimbledon last year being strong enough to depose them. The victory gained by Smith and Risley was, therefore a memorable one. We can imagine that the Doherty have been looking forward to the time when they would be able to have their revenge. It arrived yesterday, and at half-past four they presented themselves in the centre court at Wimbledon as the challengers, having gained their right to do so by defeating Mahony and Ritchie in the final round on Monday evening. There was once more a very fine attendance, and the play was throughout followed with the closest attention and the keenest interest. It is hardly necessary to pursue the run of the games right through the match. Three sets proved sufficient to bring the contest to a definite issue. The Dohertys were the conquerors, and, consequently, for the sixth time they hold the Doubles Championship. The Renshaws held it seven times in all, so the present champions still have a record to strive for if they lay any store by such things. The score at the close of yesterday's match read 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Perhaps this scarcely represents the measure of success which attended the efforts of the losers. If Smith and Risely had been credited with one set, or if two of those actually played had been advantage sets, the difference between the two pairs would have been more accurately expressed in figures. At the same time, there was never much doubt about the ultimate result of the encounter. For it most unfortunately happened that Smith was, for some reason or other, quite unable to do himself justice. It is no exaggeration to state that Risley won 70 per cent. of the aces credited to the Gloucestershire pair. He played magnificently. Beyond all question he is seen to much greater advantage in doubles than in singles; if he were an American he would probably be persuaded to leave the latter alone and devote his whole attention to doubles. Happily we have not yet gone to those lengths over here, for we still look upon lawn tennis as a pastime rather than a business. Risley's performance yesterday afternoon was, then, the outstanding feature of the match. If Smith had been able to render him an average amount of assistance the Dohertys might possibly have been defeated. In the course of the three sets Smith had the service in seven games, and all who have an intimate acquaintance with lawn tennis will appreciate the significance of the fact that he and his partner only took one of the seven. Those six games lost exactly represented the advantage the Dohertys were able to claim at the finish. Three or four times—twice in one game—Smith served double faults, his returns were often weak and erratic, and altogether he seemed to be quite at sea. R. F. Doherty and Risely both lost one game in which they had the service; H. L. Doherty lost three all of them in the first set. At frequent intervals there were very pretty bits of play. The volleying was often crisp and smart. The Dohertys were the most conspicuous in the department. They both kept very close to the net except when driven back by lobs. The "tossing" on both sides was a special feature, and so were the smashes. Rarely in the course of a match do we see so many balls "killed" as there were yesterday. The Dohertys always shine at this kind of work, and they treated without mercy any short-pitched lobs. If there was a fault in the winners' play it was the lack of pace in their returns. There was no severity in most of their volleying. Their placing was, however, beautiful as a rule, and their activity and vivacity extraordinary. But, when all is said, Riseley must be given the palm. His returns had plenty of power behind them; he volleyed with great skill, and the amount of work he got through was wonderful. Over and over again he was tackling the two Dohertys by himself. The most stubbornly-contested game was the second in the third set, which reached deuce seven times before the Dohertys managed to take it. During the match the winners took three games to love, their opponents obtained one such game. So ended the Championship tournament of 1903, which, in the matter of weather, of public support and of sustained interest, has set up a new record. Lawn Tennis is not dead yet.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**"
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

THE FAR EAST.

GROWING IMPATIENCE IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, June 24.

Seven Professors in the Imperial University have memorialised the Foreign Office on the importance of speedily settling the Manchurian problem.

They allege that the modern complications in the field of Foreign Affairs are due chiefly to failure to utilise occasions as they have arisen.

They cite first the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, when Japan failed to ask for a guarantee against future alienation.

Secondly, the German seizure of Kiaochou, which might have been averted by a timely protest on the part of Japan.

Thirdly, the neglect to include Russia's Manchurian forces in the arrangement for the military evacuation of North China.

They allege that Japan's armaments are probably stronger than Russia's immediately available forces but the inferiority is only temporary.

They insist on the necessity of separating the negotiations as to the Manchurian from those as to the Corean problem and declare that considering the perpetual nature of Russia's aggression tenure of Manchuria will certainly be followed by enterprises against Corea which will surely be the preface to a further advance southward.

THE STATE OF THE QUESTION IN PEKING.

Peking, June 24.

I learn from a most reliable source that the settlement of the Manchurian Convention between Russia and China is proceeding with unexpected rapidity and calmness. The new agreement, containing four articles, proposed by the Russian Minister, Mr. Lessar, has already been sent to St. Petersburg with Prince Ching's concurrence, and if the Russian Government makes no objection, it will be promptly signed.

It is not definitely ascertained how far the four articles of the new agreement concur with the former agreement. The English and Japanese Ministers seem to be quite in the dark as to them, as Prince Ching, who used to consult with them when China was urging him to agree to the former seven articles, has suddenly changed his attitude towards them since his sick leave, and has given them no information as to the progress of the negotiations, which he has kept quite secret.

It is certain that Prince Ching grows day by day more disposed toward Russia, for the following reasons:

First, he has been persuaded that he cannot rely on the Japanese Government, notwithstanding the steady assurances of Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, while the Prince was between the devil and the deep sea, with Russia urging him on the one hand and Japan on the other, fostering his irresoluteness.

Secondly, Russia has at last made Prince Ching recognise that it will be better for him to rely upon Russia than upon England and Japan, through the assistance of H. H. Yong Sha, the Imperial Princess with the greatest influence at Court, whose good-will Russia has succeeded in securing.

Thirdly, it is stated that Prince Ching himself has received substantial favour from Russia.

Russia, availing herself of the present opportunity is hurrying on the construction of a railway from Liaoyang to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu. The compradore of the Russo-Chinese Bank is reported to have taken the contract for the work, and is now enlisting coolies at Tientsin, so that the work may be proceeded with at once.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Tokio, June 25.

Public impatience is growing daily in Japan with reference to the Manchurian question. The soberest journals are advocating resolute steps to terminate the harassing suspense which checks all peaceful development. They declare that the nation will be a unit to support the Ministry in strong measures, the sole responsibility for which will rest with Russia.

A council of all the leading statesmen has been held at the Palace with the result it is rumoured that the Government will address a protest direct to St. Petersburg; but the best information denies that any such resolve has yet been taken and attributes to the Government the intention of awaiting the outcome of the negotiations at Peking. If they are injurious to the interests or rights of Japan, the Ministry will not shrink from the necessary measures.

The gravity of the situation is fully recognised in official circles, but it is believed that rumour exaggerates the weakness of the Chinese Government.

Peking, June 26.

The Japanese Government has decided to take strong diplomatic action against Russia. Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, informed the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) of the above decision yesterday, expecting that the Chinese Government will revert to its former line of action and again place its dependence on Japan.

Tokio, June 27.

The excitement in Japan over the Manchurian problem is increasing.

The nation is plainly resolved to support the Government in any measures which it considers essential to assert the country's rights and safeguard its interests.

Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata, who have been hitherto supposed to advocate a waiting policy, are now, it is generally understood, advising resolute action.

The leading journals speak in a tone of remarkable firmness.

Japan is still endeavouring to stiffen China's backbone.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN IN TOKIO.

A Tokio correspondent wrote to the "China Gazette" on June 19 as follows with regard to General Kuropatkin's visit:—Some further particulars about General Kuropatkin's stay in Tokio may be interesting to China readers, as the visit seems to have caused many strange rumours and 'news' concoctions in certain quarters.

Russia, at present, has on her hands many pending questions of importance and for this reason General Kuropatkin perhaps has not been able to take with him all the staff officers he otherwise would have been accompanied by, and those attached to his suite are some of the Russian officers from Siberia, Manchuria and Korea. It is obvious that Japan is a very important point in the General's tour of inspection, and for this part of his journey he has had the valuable services of General Wogack.

Russian military discipline is not so strict as that of either the Japanese or German army and the Russian officers enjoy quite a free life.

General Kuropatkin has shown himself to be quite a broad-minded man and has an open and engagingly frank manner. He talks and acts quite freely, but in case any of his subordinates do not observe the strictest punctuality he does not scruple to scold them vigorously. All the attaches of the General seem to greatly esteem and like him but at the same time they pay him the greatest respect.

As I wrote you yesterday there are some people who may think the Russian War Minister came to Tokyo to patch up a protocol with Japan about Manchuria and Korea, and also certain people who think that the General has proposed the exchange of Manchuria for Korea. I do not profess to know what the Japanese authorities in the Government have been doing with General Kuropatkin during his stay here, but what I did note was that the talk when they were sitting around the dining table was anything but political and that the General was always very cheery and joking and never seemed to say anything serious! General Baron Terauchi, the Japanese War Minister, was in Paris when General Kuropatkin was also there some years ago. At that time General Terauchi was only a Lieut.-Colonel and Kuropatkin, a Major-General, but now both are Ministers of War in their respective countries, and the meeting of these two old friends must have been very interesting. General Kuropatkin, looking at general Hasegawa of Port Arthur fame, chaffingly remarked to General Terauchi that General Hasegawa had the face of a 'great captain.' To this Terauchi replied that he (Hasegawa) was the most famous general in Japan, the man who captured Port Arthur with only one brigade of the Japanese army. Then General Kuropatkin said laughingly that he did not think Hasegawa could do the same now at Port Arthur! Both Ministers talk French fluently, so their conversation was direct and uninterrupted.

There is a very interesting story current that when the Russian War Minister visited the Central Military Cadets' School, he stood on a high wall looking down upon the drill ground of the young Cadet Field Marshal Count Nodzu was with the Minister at the time. The Minister looking at the Count said 'Will you allow me to ask you to order these young cadets to climb up this wall?' The wall was about 30 feet high. The Field Marshal answered 'Certainly.' The order was duly given. The young cadets divided themselves into two battalions and one of them started to climb up the wall. But in doing so they did it in a very ordered way, without interfering with each other but each assisting his fellows to the utmost and as soon as they reached the top of the wall with one voice they raised a war cry round the War Minister, and then the other battalion did the same. The War Minister was pleased with the incident and took down the names of two of the cadets who surmounted the wall first and told the youngsters that he is going to make report upon these two cadets to St. Petersburg.

Again when the military review was held in Tokyo after the review was finished a battalion of Imperial guards were at gun practice one of the attaches to General Kuropatkin, Lieut-General Solrogy, shouted out: The Japanese army is commencing an attack upon us now and all present laughed at the joke.

When General Kuropatkin left the Imperial detached palace at Shiba, Tokyo, for Shimbashi station he told the Japanese officials with mock solemnity to 'Please look after these rooms in the palace and see if there is anything belonging to the Imperial Household missing and especially those rooms where my attaches were staying!'

From the foregoing little anecdotes it may be gathered that the Russian War Minister's stay in Tokyo was marked with a lightness of humour and touch on his part that seem incompatible with any very serious political mission such as has been ascribed to him by many persons in Japan and China.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE NEW MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

The following is the text of the new agreement between Russia and Japan with regard to Manchuria and Korea, reported to have been arrived at by General Kuropatkin, Russian Minister for War, and the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. The agreement was published in the "Yushin Nippo" and translated by the "Kobe Chronicle":—

The Governments of Japan and Russia respectively, being desirous of avoiding a conflict of their respective interests, both political and commercial, in Manchuria and Korea, and also to avoid the infringement of their respective rights and interests, and with the object of promoting friendly and cordial relations in the future, have drawn up the following stipulations:—

I.—It is agreed that the Russian Government shall carry out with the least possible delay the evacuation of Manchuria in the second stage—the withdrawal of the remainder of the troops in Shingking province and the troops in Kirin province. The Russian authorities, however, shall be allowed to station a police force necessary for the protection of the Eastern Chinese Railway and the rights already obtained by Russia within such limits but shall not infringe the soverign power, of China or interfere with the commerce of Japan.

II.—The Russian Government has no objection to opening Moukden, Yingkow (Newchwang) and Taiung-ku to the trade of Japan and other countries, and agrees that in case Japanese subjects travelling in Manchuria are molested by bandits or interfered within any other way the Russian police force shall render them every assistance.

III.—When the Japanese Government desires to establish Consulates in the three cities referred to in the preceding Article, the Russian Government undertakes to offer no objection.

IV.—The present administrative organisation of Manchuria shall be maintained as at present, providing that such organisation does not interfere with the rights and privileges to be enjoyed by the Japanese. The Russian Government also consents to Japanese setting within certain limits in Manchuria.

V.—The Russian Government, recognising the growth of Japanese influence in Korea, has no objection to Japan acquiring the following privileges, providing that Russian interests be not prejudiced thereby:

1. The construction of a railway from Seoul to Wiju.
2. The appointment of a Japanese subject as chief adviser to the Korean Government.
3. That the privilege now enjoyed by Russians of cutting lumber on Ul-leung-do (an island near Gensan) shall be assigned to the Japanese.

VI. This Memorandum is provisionally agreed upon and is to be signed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Plenipotentiary on behalf of their respective Governments before he takes effect.

VOLCANO IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mt. MAYON THREATENS TO BECOME ACTIVE.

Reports brought to Manila on June 21, says the "Manila Cablenews," from the south indicate that Mayon Volcano, located in the Province of Albay, has been in frequent eruption during the last two weeks. Earthquakes follow in rapid succession, and although the flow of lava has as yet not been of sufficient quantity to do damage to the little barrios which nestle at the foot of the mountain, the people have deserted their homes in these places apprehensive of the future.

The story of Mayon's present increase activity as brought by coast wise seamen, is interesting. The volcano stands very close to the Gulf of Albey about nine miles from Daraga, twelve miles from Legaspi and about as many miles from Tabaco, all important pueblos in the Province of Albay. It is something over 9000 feet high and the formation of the mountain from base to crator is said to make the most perfect volcanic cone in the world.

About June 8 last, a slight earthquake aroused the natives to a realization that there was something doing within the walls of this majestic pinnacle, and recalled the terrible destruction wrought in the '80s, when old Mayon belched forth an awful flood of moulten lava, burying several barrios and causing hundreds of Filipinos to perish, they immediately became apprehensive of what might follow and while the men made preparations for the flight of their families, the women and children prayed for deliverance from impending harm.

The seismic disturbances continued with increasing frequency yet the crater emitted nothing more than the curling column of sulphuric vapor which has always come from it; having the appearance in the day-time of smoke and at night in the moon light of a flaky snow-white cloud hanging over the crater perpendicularly from the heavens.

Finally one night about ten days ago appeared outward evidences that the fiery demons within the old volcano were becoming more active. There was no moon and the night was very dark. About 10 o'clock, when most of the natives were sleeping, there came a sudden violent rocking of the earth accompanied by a rumbling of the old volcano. The people for miles around tumbled out of their homes into the dark only to see the crater of Mayon in flames.

Terror-stricken they fled even in the darkness, and since than they have been slow to return to their homes—Mayon was, at last accounts, still rumbling and spitting out lava. It is not believed by those who have seen these things before that a disastrous eruption is probable, but so long as the volcano growls and gives out lava, just that long will the natives have fear.

In the spring of 1901 only a few months after American troops captured Legaspi and took possession of all the principal barrios in the province from that place to Ligao in one direction and Tabaco in the other, Old Mayon was in eruption for two days. No earthquakes accompanied these disturbances. There was a constant rumbling like the noise of distant thunder and than columns of fiery lava shot high into the air ponderous and came down the sides of the cone in a flood.

For forty-eight hours those disturbances continued and it is not shaming the soldiers, on duty in the vicinity when it is said that more than once during the seismic convulsions many of the khaki boys were stricken with fear and trembling at the spectacle. While the eruptions were in progress the heavens for miles around were filled with volcano dust which settled over the country like a pall. For eight days it was just as dark as the blackest night. The lava dust continued to fall without cessation and covered everything. So dark was it that soldiers while walking post had to feel their way back and forth.

Finally the trying period ended. The last of the dust had settled upon the earth and every being it possessed, the sun shone upon old Mayon, majestic as ever with not a trace of the terrible convulsions, just terminated. All of the natives were in the hills and no lives were lost.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	3	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	13	6	71
Total plague deaths to date	262,077	214,299	
Same date last year	9	6	82

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 528 as against 493 during the previous week. Of the total number 63 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 5 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 606 which included 37 deaths from plague.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Apropos of the recent legal wrangles concerning the cross-examination of witnesses, a story told in 'Blackwood's' for July is interesting. A counsel had been cross-examining a witness for some time with very little effect, and had sorely taxed the patience of the Judge, the jury, and every one in the court. At last the judge intervened with and imperative hint to the learned gentleman to conclude his cross-examination. The counsel, who received this judicial intimation with a very bad grace, before telling the witness to stand down, accosted him with the parting sarcasm: Ah, you are a clever fellow, a very clever fellow! We can all see that! The witness, bending over from the box, quietly retorted, I would return the compliment—if I were not on oath!

Cricket enthusiasts will be interested in an article in Sandow's Magazine by Mr. O R. Borradaile, secretary of the Essex C.C.C. Mr. Borradaile says: The chairman of the committee should be an old cricketer, an old University captain if possible, with a good position in the county. Another important official is the captain; he should be a man of even temper and a thorough judge of the game; much depends upon him whether the club is a success or not. The captain should, of course, have a seat on the committee and on the teams' selection sub-committee, and should have almost entire control. The following is an estimate of some of the annual expenditure: Cricket expenses £300, rent £400, insurance £100, ground expenses £1,600, rates and taxes £200, salaries £600, pri[illegible] and stationary £150, postage and tele[illegible] [illegible]0, [illegible] petty expenses another £100. [illegible] you see it is necessary to have a very large balance, as I have said before, to make a successful club.

Two circumstances imparted special interest to the ceremony of conferring the freedom of Dumfries upon Lord Young, the oldest occupant of the judicial bench in the United Kingdom. The first was the presence of Miss Burns Hutchinson, of Cheltenham, a great-granddaughter of Robert Burns; and the second was that Friday, the date of the function, was the thirty-first anniversary of the passing of the Scotch Education Act, of which Lord Young was the author, through the House of Commons. In the course of his recollections, in replying to the honour conferred upon him by his native town, Lord Young related that he was one of the few men now living who enjoyed the hospitality of Burns's widow—he had got cups of tea from her, and bread and jam from her and many kind words from her —and he was as well acquainted as a boy could be with Dr. Maxwell, who attended Burns till his death. Lord Young first saw Carlyle in his father's house. Take my word for it, his father said when introducing his son, this Mr. Carlyle will become a great man in this country. He was impressed by Carlyle's head, and not long ago he had said in company that it was like a great block of stone hewn out of a quarry, evoking the remark from a witty young lady—Well, you know, his father was a stonemason. It showed me, said Lord Young, how unfortunate figurative language may be.

Since the opening to the public of Golders Hill Estate we have been reminded of Hampstead's many literary associations. It is not, however, so generally known that what is probably London's most beautiful open space also possesses many memories of famous artists. A few years after Keats died, Constable, the great landscape painter, came to live in Well Walk. He is also said to have lived in Downshire Hill. I love, said the great landscape painter, every stile, and stump, and lane in the village; as long as I am able to hold a brush, I shall never cease to paint them. His picture, Hampstead Heath, is now in the South Kensington Museum. Many another artist has lived in Hampstead—Romney, Haydon, Herbert, Morland, Clarkson Stanfield (whose house is now the Subscription Library), and William Collins (the father of Wilkie Collins) among them. Not least famous was George du Maurier, who dwelt at New Grove House, near the summit of the Heath, and who found many a suggestion for his Punch pictures in the Scotch firs, the hills and dales and ponds of the well-known open space.

In connection with the Lord Lytton centenary much has been said of Disraeli's career as a novelist. T. A. T. says:—Lord Rowton will never be out of the debt of society until he gives us the long-promsied life of Disraeli, to whom he was for so long private secretary. He holds the key of one of the two secret chambers to which literary men would so gladly gain access. The one is the sealed dossier of Byron's letters; the other is that life story of the real Dizzy, the man whom, perhaps, Lord Rowton alone of living men really knew. The conditions of the will, which make him literary executor, render it impossible for him to give us a complete life unless the King should consent to the publication of the correspondence which passed between Disraeli and Queen Victoria. And there are those alive whose names would occur unpleasantly were the story fully told. The details are in safe keeping. Disraeli had a fine painting by Angeli of Lord Rowton—Montagu Corry, as he then was. But Angeli has not given the golden light in Monty's hair, was the Premier's lament just before he died.

Memories of Dibdin's patriotic song, The Tight Little Island, are revived by Monday's extracts from the "Times" of 100 years since. On June 29 1803, the "Times" wrote:—The attention of the French Government seems to be particularly directed to the project of invasion. This is proved, among other things, by the circular Letter which Chaptal, the Minister of the Interior, has addressed to the Prefects; in which he calls upon the cities and great towns to build flat-bottomed boats, for the purpose of transporting troops to this Country. By way of incitement to proceed with promptiude, in the execution of this patriotic design, these vessels are to be named after the cities and departments which shall construct them. . . .

With regard to the recent floods in the Thames Valley a correspondent points out in the Field, the effect of the weirs and locks on the river. The inadequacy of the sluice gates in flood times (he says) seems to be generally admitted, even if free use is made of these to lower the head of water in the various reaches in anticipation of a flood, which is doubtful. It is ample time that means were found of giving greater freedom to the flow of water in times of flood. At whatever expense this were accomplished, it would be nothing compared to the amount of damage which the late floods, for instance, inflicted upon the riparian population. Another prejudicial effect which these obstructions to the flow of water exert is that they entirely prevent that periodical scour of the bed of the river which is so necessary for removing the accumulations of vegetable and other matter that are particularly objectionable in a river which largely supplies the metropolis with drinking water.

With regard to the recent outcry against motor racing contests on public roads, "Motoring Illustrated" says: All future speed contests will, so soon as we shall be in possession of a special track, be restricted absolutely to such a track. And we shall presently, when the projected operations have been carried out at Purley possess a most excellent racing ground, and the roadst will know us no more—so far, that is, as speed contess are concerned. For reliability tests, and roads, broadly speaking, as bad and difficult of negotiation as may be, are all and the thing that is required. For the reliability test is essentially the testing of ordinary road vehicles upon the ordinary roads for which they are destined.

The utility of road-racing is practically nil, but where the real value of an efficient and inexpensive car is at present chiefly manifested (says a writer in the "Badminton Magazine") is in the home of the man of moderate means, who kept one or two horses at the most and found even them a serious expense, which, however, he was bound to sustain if he was to live in comfort at any distance from a town. He abolishes these, keeps a motor car, and the whole position is promptly changed. A mile more or less from the town or station merely means to him an extra minutes on the journey thither; there is no longer any hesitation about the mere going out because she has a cough or the grey horse suffering from one of the innumerable ills to which horseflesh is heir. The coachman either learns to drive a motor, as so many do, or else he departs, and a smart lad takes his place: the twenty miles drive out and back is an ordinary daily incident. Wet or fine the car goes and comes, a boon and a blessing to all who use it.

A quaint addition has recently been made to the attractions of Edinburgh gardens. Last year the bit of carpet bedding near the Allan Ramsay statue elicited much favourable comment. This year the centre has been altered, the crown having been displaced by a dial in Golden Feather Pyrethrum with the twelve hours. A zinc receptacle (says "The Garden" in the shape of a clock-hand, planted with dwarf vegetation, is moved, by clockwork introduced near the base of the statue and marks the time, so far with great correctness.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Mr. Brodrick, answering Mr. MacNeill in the House of Commons, on Monday, said no further action would be taken by the War Office in respect of the officers tried in connection with the mock court-martial at Cape Town, The "Daily Mail" severely condemns Mr. Brodrick on account of this statement. The "Broad Arrow" says of last week's verdict :—"No other finding was possible on the evidence brought forward by the prosecution. Without attempting to palliate or excuse the ragging incidents, we are quite justified in saying that the good character of the general body of officers is not in any danger from the mud-throwing of the man in the street, or that of his friends in the gutterling Press, Condemnation of rowdyism, bullying, or hooliganism, will be as openly expressed and as honestly felt by that general body of officers as by the most pure-minded and gentle of civilians. The moral which we would draw from the recent court-martial is based on other grounds. We would ask, and not for the first time, why it was thought necessary at this late date to try the seven officers by court-martial ? . . . As the military authorities in South Africa took no action concerning it, it might well have been supposed that the military authorities here would have left the matter alone also. What outside influence, therefore, stirred up Lord Roberts to become, at a belated hour, so anxious about upholding military discipline, and Mr. Brodrick so susceptible about redeeming military honour ? . . . The parties which seem to have come the worst out of the whole business are the military authorities [illegible] Pall Mall." The "Army and Navy Gazette [illegible] "In regard to the authorities, their error, if any, [illegible] matter of judgment and opinion. To take exception to the finding of the court-martial is to bring a terrible accusation against its members, nothing less than perjury and malfeasance in the discharge of a solemn and sacred duty.

General Sir Redvers and Lady Audrey Buller paid a visit a few week ago to Colonel W, J. Bosworth and Mr. H. A. Stern, at Cedar Court, Roehampton, the occasion being a horsemanship competition amongst some thirty-five of the Army candidates residing there. A large and distinguished gathering had assembled to witness the competitions, which included leaping and tilting at the ring, riding with folded arms and without stirrups, rescuing the wounded, wrestling on horseback, &c. The riding reflected much credit on Mr. Savigear, the well known riding-master In calling upon General and Lady Buller to distribute the prizes. Colonel Bosworth explained that a recent Army Order made it desirable that candidates for commissions should be efficient horsemen, and possess a satisfactory knowledge of horsemastership, and for that reason the pupils were willing to devote some of their very limited spare time to acquiring these subjects. General Buller, in reply, said that the enjoyment of the day's proceedings was greatly enhanced by the beauty of the surroundings ; he was delighted to be present, for he knew of nothing better an old man could do than encourage and help the youngsters, It was the development of character that enabled 40,000,000 Englishmen to rule our vast Empire, People talked of the three "R's," but he believed in the three "H's"—in other words, the training of heads, hands, and hearts. He wished every candidate success and prosperity. The prizes were then distributed, and hearty cheers were given for General and Lady Buller.

The Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee have issued a report on the work of entertaining the Canadian Contingent in 1900, Strathcona's Horse, and the Central Africa Regiment in 1901, and the Coronation Troops in 1902. The Duke of Abercorn was chairman of the execute committee, Lord Grey vice-chairman, Lord Cheylesmore secretary, and Mr. Oliver Williams assistant secretary and treasurer. The report gives a detailed account of the entertainment afforded the various contingents, and quotes gratifying testimonials to the successful work of the committee from Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, and others, The receipts (including a subsidy of £2000 from the India Office for the entertainment of Indian troops attending the Coronation) amounted to £8108 ; and the expenditure (including £418, balance of the subsidy unused, refunded to the India Office) to £5099. The balance of £3009 the committee have decided to dispose of as follows :—(a) £2000 to be invested for the entertainment of Colonial troops on future occasions (b) a sum not exceeding £700 to be placed as the disposal of the hon. secretary for the purpose of contributing to the cost of a memorial to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral to the Colonial troops who fell in South Africa ; (c) a sum not exceeding £100 to be placed at the disposal of the hon. secretary for the purpose of entertaing Colonial troops during their visit to Bisley Camp this year ; (d) the balance of £209 to purchase a piece of plate, to be presented as a testimonials to Mr. Williams, and to defray the cost of the publication of the report and for other current expenses.

The French Senate voted in favour of the application of the two years' service in the army against the opinion of its military members and without taking the opinion of the Superior Council of War. It is not likely that the Chamber will adopt the same course. A military group has been formed to resist hasty action. General Andre, however, seems resolved to carry his point, and M. Mezieres expressed a general opinion when he said that he could not vote for the measure, because it would lay a heavy burden upon the poor, the feeble, and those upon whom the support of families devolves. He opposed it because it would remove a whole class from the army without the certainty of being able to replace it. There would be a risk of being led to a reduction of effectives, and to a beginning of disarmament. Lastly, the financial results would be of great gravity, an expenditure being involved which the resources of the nation could barely support. French soldiers are almost unanimous in opposing the measure, which is mainly put forward upon political grounds and with the idea that it will please the electorate. This, at least, is the opinion of many. The "Echo de l'Armee" asserts that the measure was introduced with the "arriere pensee" of reducing the effective and avoiding part of the expense, and, whatever may be thought of this, it would certainly be the beginning of the debacle.

The Russian army has lately lost three officers of distinction. General Bibikoff, commanding the 10th Division of Cavalry, who died at Kharkoff, had distinguished himself in 1877-78 in the war with the Turks, and in 1879 received a sword of honour for his services at Geok-Tepe. General Baron Rosen was a retired officer, and had served in the Russo-Turkish War. More interesting was the personality of Lieut-General Saderholm, of the Engineers, who died at Helsinfors after serving for sixty-three years. In 1855 he was captain of Engineers at Kinburn when the place was attacked, and had charge of the defensive works. When the flag of truce was sent in after the bombardment with an officer to demand surrender, Captain Sederholm went to meet the emissary. General Kokhanovitch, commanding the place, was ready to surrender, but Sederholm, as chief of Engineers, vigorously protested, pointing to the regulations, under which it could not capitulate until it had been assaulted at least three times. He was overruled, and a violent altercation followed, in the course of which the general threatened to kill Sederholm. That energetic officer was imprisoned, but afterwards received much honour. He designed the defences of Kertch, and in 1882 was appointed director of engineers in the Finland district. A naval officer who also fought against us in the Crimean War has died—Rear-Admiral A. F, Elsberg, who took part in the defence of Sebastopol. After the sinking of the Russian fleet he had command of the sixth bastion, which he conducted with distinction,

The language question is the subject of headed discussion in the Hungarian army, where the desire to make German the Military language is being stoutly resisted. Danger's "Armee-Zeitung" says that the German language is a valuable possession in the Army, and that its value is proved by the attacks which the Hungarians and Czechs make upon its use. The "Armee-Zeitung" contends that the introduction of the German languages does not result from any desire for hegemony or from national feeling, but is the child of necessity. The Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament denies, however, that there is any such necessity, but the "Armee Zeitung" points out that, when the Hungarian army revolted in 1848-49 against Austria, orders were issued in German, and German was the language of the service. Reports were also presented mostly in German, the reason being that at least one half of the officers and soldiers did not understand orders given in any other language. "What do you say to this. Herr Kossuth, junior ?" asks the "Army-Zeitung" It may be remarked that at the present time one half the inhabitants of Hungary do not understand the Magyar language. The Croats, Servians, Roumanians, and Germans preserve with jealousy their native tongue, and it is on this ground that our contemporary speaks of German as indispensable.

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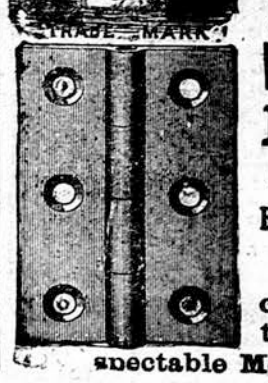

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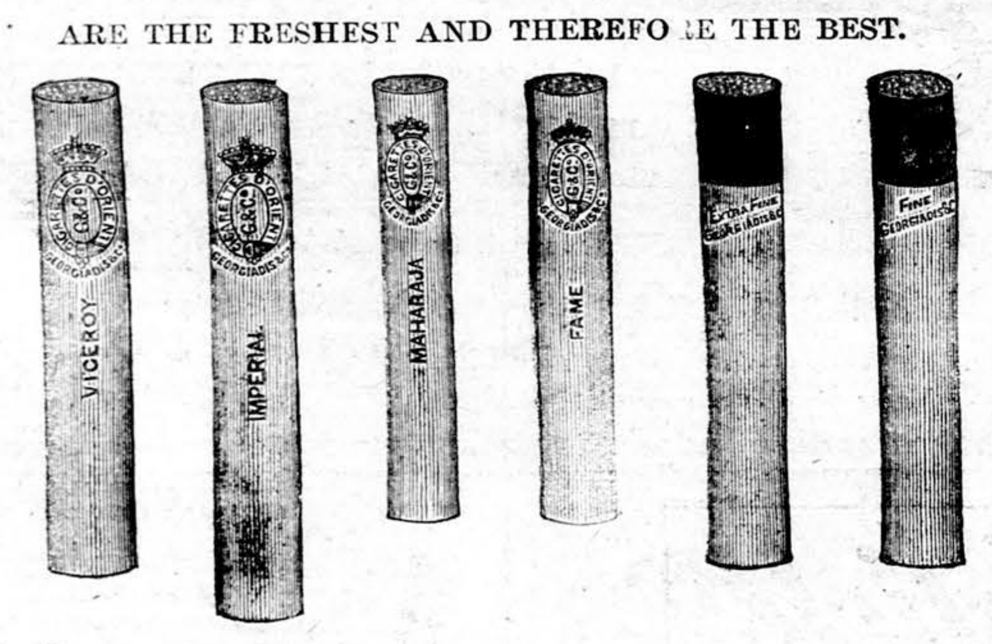

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured ?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.
THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable ? Why not be wise instead ?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS ; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.
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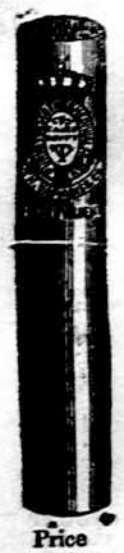

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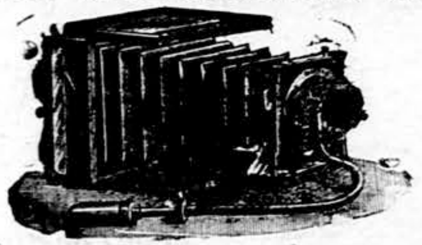

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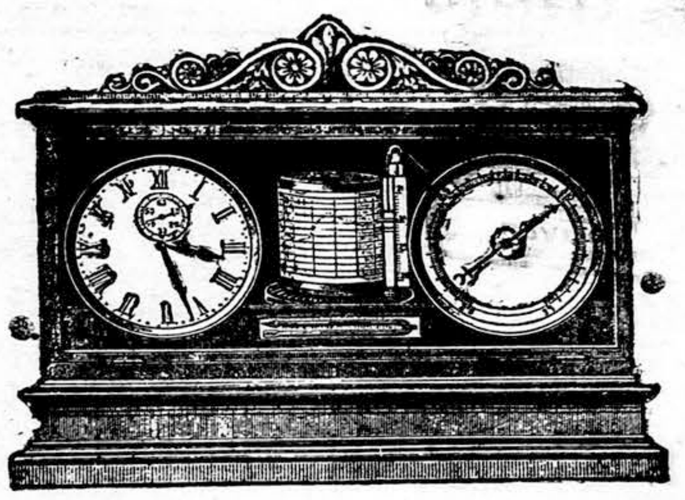

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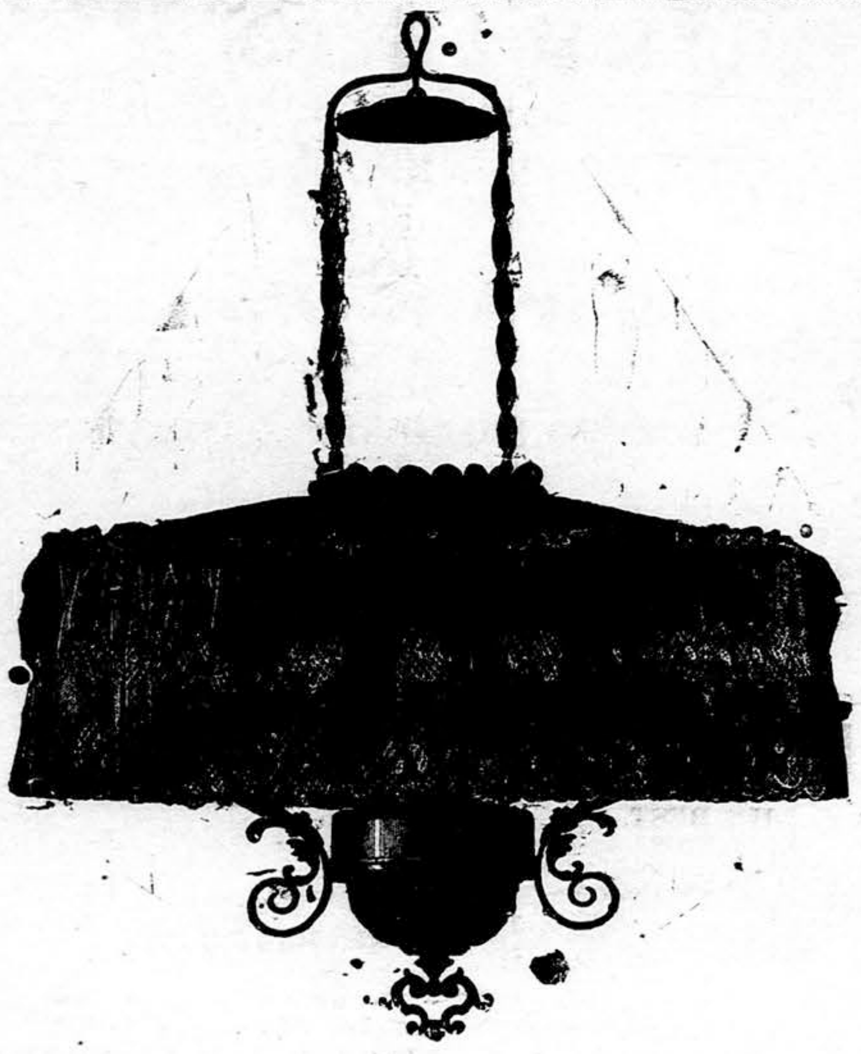

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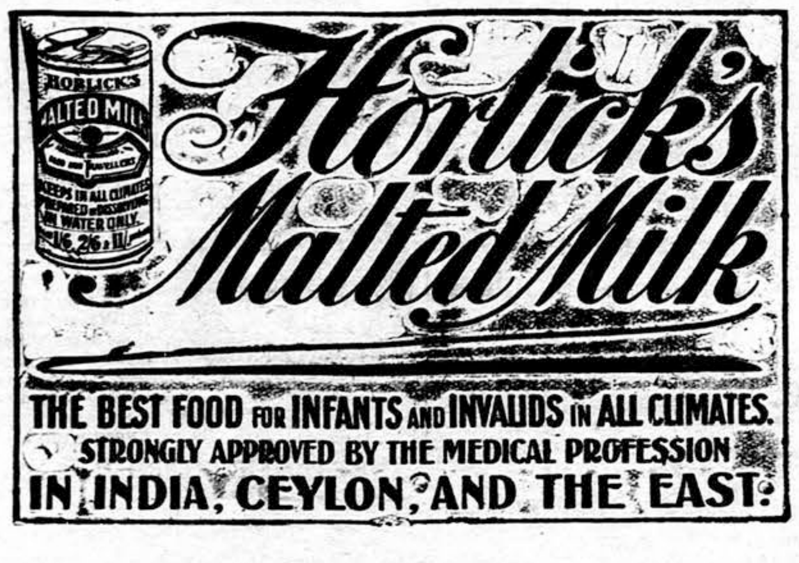

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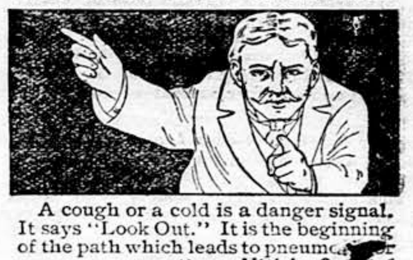

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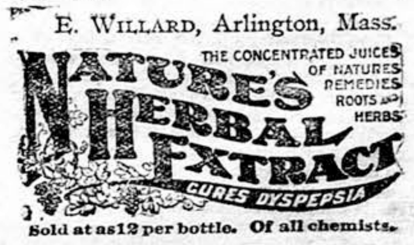
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